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Hussein Prepared To Recognize PLO Exile Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—King Hussein of Jordan says that he has become reconciled with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and that he would recognize without hesitation a PLO government-in-exile and receive a PLO representative on a state visit.

He added that the "inevitability" of a new Mideast war now depended on complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands. Hussein expressed the concessions to the Palestinian militants, who long threatened his regime, in an interview published yesterday in Newsweek magazine. He spoke after last week's Arab summit meeting at Rabat, which banned Hussein a major setback and made the PLO responsible for the effort to recover the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Israel Exiles Arab Figures As Plotters

4 Allegedly Gave Aid To Guerrillas' Group

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Israel said today that it had deported four men accused of helping Arab guerrillas in the Jewish state.

Military sources said the four were sent to Lebanon through the Rosh Hanikra checkpoint on the northern frontier.

The military command identified the four as Ali Mahmoud al-Habib, editor of the pro-Palestinian newspaper Al Ghaib in Jerusalem, a dentist, Mustafa Mahme, Assam Hajj of Nabhus and Daoud Alilhat, a Jericho farmer.

The command said the four were members of the Palestine National Front, which has been identified as the underground organization of the Jordanian Communist party.

In the past, West Bank and Jerusalem Arabs accused of alleged guerrilla activities have been deported to Jordan rather than to Lebanon.

The last time Israel announced the deportation of suspected guerrilla collaborators was in December, 1973.

Last week, Mr. Habib said editorially in his newspaper that residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan should actively resist the occupation and called for the recognition of authority over the region by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The national radio said that the three other men were engaged in activities of the front on the West Bank and incited residents of the region against Israeli authority.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin told a visiting English delegation of the United Jewish Appeal last night that last week's Arab summit conference in Rabat made "clear what we in Israel have known for many years—and this is that the Arab intentions are to destroy Israel."

A Key Spanish Official Quits To Protest Firing of Liberal

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI)—A key official in the Spanish economy resigned today in protest against the firing of a liberal minister, government sources said.

The National Institute of Industry, the holding company which is the nation's biggest employer and developer, confirmed the resignation of its president, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez. It did not give any reason.

The sources said Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez, 44, one of the young economic experts put into top posts by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, quit in an act of solidarity with Information Minister Pío Cabanillas, whom Mr. Arias fired last week under strong rightist pressure.

Mr. Cabanillas' dismissal triggered the resignation of Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Antonio Barrera de Irujo and several second-echelon administration officials.

A tide of additional resignations was stemmed by the personal intervention of Prince Juan Carlos, Generalissimo Francisco

Lisbon Said to Recall Angola Exclave Chief

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—The Portuguese governor of the Angolan exclave of Cabinda, Brig. Gen. Themudo Barata, has been withdrawn, the newspaper Provincia de Angola reported today. All officials serving under Gen. Barata in Cabinda have also been recalled, the newspaper added.

The moves follow the death of two persons during clashes between rival nationalist movements in the territory last Thursday and Friday. Press reports said that 12 persons had been injured during the clashes. Portuguese troops later took control of the city and district of Cabinda.



ANTI-TERRORIST—Police inspecting car on road from Rome to Leonardo da Vinci Airport following series of anonymous phone warnings about an attack at the airport.

Terrorists Strike; More Attacks Feared

Kissinger in Rome for Food Meeting

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew into Rome today to address the World Food Conference tomorrow and security police mounted an operation to forestall terrorist attacks.

Hours before Mr. Kissinger's arrival, extremists bombed the office of the Rome Daily American, wrecking stairway landings and shattering windows on all four floors of the newspaper building. No one was injured.

It was the third attack in three days on American targets. Over the weekend, unidentified terrorists threw bombs into three branches of the Bank of America and Italy and into the office of 3M Italia and International Business Machines.

The police fear that the protests might build into the most severe anti-American demonstrations since former President Richard Nixon's visit in 1969. One person was killed and scores injured during that visit.

The current protests have been inspired by leftists, who claim that U.S. Ambassador John Volpe advised Italian politicians to hold early elections to thwart a Communist bid for power. The U.S. Embassy denies that Mr. Volpe made such a statement.

Force Beefed Up
Police sources said that as many as 7,000 extra police had been brought into Rome to increase security.

"Kissinger Hangman" and "Kissinger Go Home" signs have been pasted on walls all over Rome and Communist groups have scheduled protest rallies against his visit.

Anarchists and Neo-Fascists staged rival demonstrations today, but the police allowed neither near the hotel where the secretary of state was spending the night under the guard of more than 100 special agents.

An anarchist group passed out leaflets calling for Italy's withdrawal from NATO and saying that Mr. Kissinger's visit "verifies the servile obedience of the Italian government to the interests of the U.S.A."

Mr. Kissinger was met at heavily guarded Ciampino Airport by Premier-designate Aldo Moro. During his visit, he will see President Giovanni Leone, Pope Paul VI and members of the current caretaker government before flying on to the Middle East.

As a curtain-raiser to the food conference, a panel of economists and other experts today sounded the theme most likely to emerge during the parley—that Amer-



Italian policemen inspecting damage to office of Rome Daily American after a time bomb exploded there.

icans and other affluent people had better get used to a confrontation with a half-billion hungry inhabitants of the world.

"Societies do not survive long in moral isolation or human indifference, least of all on a planet made one by physical interdependence and a shared biosphere," the group said in a report issued on the eve of the 11-day conference.

The group, headed by British economist Barbara Ward and including Nobel Peace Prize-winner Norman Borlaug and former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, had met here over the last three days to focus opinion on the world food crisis.

"Megadeaths from famine are no less terrible than the slaughter of war," the report said. "They require the same political effort and authority to hold them at bay."

"We do not believe that either the 'old rich' or the new indus-

On Weekend Trip to Ankara Kissinger Will Try Anew For a Cyprus Settlement

By Murray Marder

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will seek to reopen negotiations on the Greek-Turkish Cyprus crisis this weekend in Ankara after a quick tour of the Middle East.

As Mr. Kissinger traveled today from Romania to Yugoslavia to Rome, it was announced that he will visit the Turkish capital Friday and Saturday after his flying visits to Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

This jammed schedule thrusts Mr. Kissinger into a double diplomatic mission this week to try to repair damage to his personal negotiating strategy.

The Ford administration faces a deadline of Dec. 10 imposed by Congress to produce evidence of "substantial progress" toward removing Turkish military forces from Cyprus, a development that would prevent a complete ban on American military aid to Turkey.

Congress voted that threat to arms for Turkey after President Ford twice vetoed similar versions of the penalty. Mr. Kissinger is still holding over that challenge to his negotiating authority but it is adamantly denied in the Kissinger party that the trip to Ankara is simply "eyewash" to placate Congress.

Contact With Athens

Instead, it is said that Mr. Kissinger is now planning negotiating explorations in Turkey which he would have undertaken even if Congress had not moved directly to impose its own deadline.

Mr. Kissinger is reported to have been "in detailed contact" with the Greek government about his trip to Turkey this weekend. The Athens government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis has been publicly demanding a total withdrawal of some 40,000 Turkish troops who invaded Cyprus in July and August following the overthrow of Cypriot President Makarios.

Archbishop Makarios was toppled in a plot supported by Greece's previous military dictatorship, which itself fell from power when the Cyprus coup backfired.

No immediate trip is planned by Mr. Kissinger to Greece, where the new Karamanlis regime will hold its first election on Nov. 17. Mr. Kissinger could not readily travel to Greece now in any event for public passion against him there still runs high on the ground that he favored Turkey in the Cyprus crisis.

The inability of the Ford administration to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, launched in the name of protecting the Greek-Cypriot minority, produced a revolt in Congress. It voted to bar any further shipment of American-supplied Turkish arms to Cyprus, to insist on Turkey's observance of the Cyprus cease-fire and to cut off American arms aid to Turkey even before Dec. 10 if Turkey increases its forces on the Mediterranean island, just 40 miles off the Turkish coast.

Mr. Kissinger's position is that these limitations, imposed on the ground that Turkish arms were sent to Cyprus in violation of American law, ignore what he and many other U.S. strategists see as overriding American interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

If the present heightened Arab-Israeli tension resulting from decisions at the Arab summit meeting at Rabat last week should produce a new war in the Middle East, these strategists maintain,

Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic alliance, would be vital to American security interests in the region. Accordingly, these strategists say, this is no time to provoke the sensitivities of Turkey, where the government is in the process of reorganization.

Hope Expressed by Clerides

NICOSIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Acting Cypriot President Glafkos Clerides today expressed the hope that

the visit to Ankara by Mr. Kissinger on Friday might help the Cypriot refugees to return to their homes.

Mr. Clerides' statement, issued by the government information office, increased speculation that Mr. Kissinger's visit would result in a Turkish gesture to allow some of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in the Turkish-occupied part of the island.

On American's Balkan Tour

Kissinger and Tito Said To Discuss Arms Deal

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Tito of Yugoslavia were said by informed sources to have discussed today the possibility of American arms supplies for the Balkan nation—an issue that has not been raised in public for years.

U.S. sources were reluctant to talk about how the subject was raised at the meeting in Belgrade today but they acknowledged that the United States had agreed to consider what Mr. Tito had in mind.

American sources were anxious to disclaim that any massive U.S. arms supply for Yugoslavia is contemplated. What is being considered, they said, are relatively minor arms supplies, as one of many forms of expanded American-Yugoslav cooperation.

It was reported that the major topic under consideration is spare parts for weapons supplied to Yugoslavia in the past. Sources did not explain, however, what weapons the spare parts were for. The public record stands, ceased getting arms from the United States in the late 1950s when America had supplied it with about \$750 million worth of arms aid after the Tito government broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948.

Turn to Russia

When Yugoslav relations with the Soviet Union improved in the 1960s, the Belgrade government

began to receive Soviet weapons. Yugoslavia now may wish to obtain some American weapons for both military and political purposes, to reduce its dependence on Soviet supplies and to show that it has a powerful countervailing friend in the United States.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Rome as the end of a day that included the windup of a visit to Romania and his stopover in Belgrade to visit President Tito. In both countries he expressed American determination to strengthen bilateral relations with both Communist nations and thus bolster their independent positions in Eastern Europe.

Both Romania and Yugoslavia have been exposed to growing Soviet pressures in recent months and Mr. Kissinger's presence in Bucharest and Belgrade was seen as a symbolic reaffirmation of American interests in the area, as well as a way to counter pressure from Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger, in a statement in Belgrade, said today that the Arab and Israeli governments must make an effort "to bring their positions close to each other" in the interest of achieving a Middle East settlement, United Press International reported.

After talks with President Tito, Mr. Kissinger pledged that "the United States would like to do its best to prevent a stale-

Schlesinger Reassures Bonn On U.S. Troops in Germany

BONN, Nov. 4 (AP)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that there would be "neither an increase nor a reduction of U.S. troops in Germany," but rather a shift in the ratio of combat to support forces.

Mr. Schlesinger's comments came after a meeting with Georg Leber, the West German Defense Minister.

Mr. Schlesinger told newsmen that he and Mr. Leber had discussed possible steps for the stationing of two U.S. Army brigades in Germany and future ministerial guidance for NATO.

Radio Shift

The two new brigades would be part of the ratio shift, in which some 18,000 support troops and their dependents would be withdrawn from West Germany over the next two years and be replaced by an equivalent number of combat soldiers without dependents.

One of the brigades would be

stationed in central Germany, at Wildflecken, near the Czechoslovak border, or at Wiesbaden Air Force base.

Wiesbaden, which would be farther from the initial line of possible conflict, appears to be the first choice of tacticians here.

The second new brigade possibly would be stationed in northern Germany, detached from the bulk of American forces in the south.

The northern brigade would pose two problems—one logistical and the other political.

New Supply Lines

New lines of supply would have to be set up to support the northern brigade in an area which long has been the domain of British, Dutch, Belgian and West German forces.

Politically, the Americans will want to avoid the impression that the new brigade obviates the need for a proportionate number of troops that the British, Belgians and Dutch now have stationed in the area. Force-reduction agreements are under way in the three countries.

The ratio changes would leave U.S. troop strength in West Germany at about 200,000. Mr. Schlesinger said. He added that there were no plans at this time to change the nuclear equipment in Germany.

The Defense Department, however, is committed to reviewing the need for maintaining its present full nuclear arsenal in Western Europe, estimated at 7,000 warheads.

Confers With Schmidt

Later in the day, Mr. Schlesinger met with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. A German Defense Ministry spokesman said that the two men discussed questions of security within the Atlantic alliance, with special reference to the current status of the world's economy.

U.S. Ambassador Martin Ruland participated in the talks. A spokesman for Mr. Schlesinger said that the defense secretary's two-and-a-half day visit—his first to West Germany—was in response to a "long-standing invitation" from Mr. Leber.



INDIAN PROTEST LEADER INJURED—Jayaprakash Narayan, leader of an anti-government demonstration in Bihar state, is helped by followers after baton charge by police.

مكتبة من الصحف

Rome Food Parley Faces Complex Problems

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger issued the call 13 months ago for the World Food Conference that starts in Rome tomorrow, several truths about the nature of the problem facing humanity have come into better focus.

One is that powerful forces over which man seems to have little immediate control have had a role in bringing about the food crisis. Global population is growing at a rate of 70 million a year. Not much can be done to slow it down before the year 2000, when the world's population will be around 6.5 billion people, instead of the present 3.8 billion.

The weather was catastrophically bad in both 1972 and 1974, with drought in Africa, early frosts in the American Great

Plains, failure of the monsoon in India, floods in Bangladesh. World production of wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum and rice—the basic cereals on which people rely for protein and energy—has to increase by about 25 million metric tons a year to cope with the rising demand brought on by population growth and rising affluence.

Between 1971 and 1973, annual world output actually declined by 35 million tons. This year's output is also expected to be lower than the 1.265 billion tons produced in 1973, mainly because of poor weather.

Nature Not Alone

Yet if the delegates to the United Nations-sponsored conference are to make any headway, they will have to accept one other truth: Nature alone was not responsible for the problem.

Decisions and procrastination—by political leaders in dozens of countries have contributed to the present situation. Now, decisions requiring political courage and a new level of maturity must be made if there are to be improvements.

At the Rome conference, representatives of poor countries will almost certainly engage in ritual condemnation of the policies of the rich. They will demand more food assistance, more technical aid, more credit. There is justice in that, because there is no more blatant example of global inequalities than the huge food surpluses in wealthy nations and the deficits in poor ones.

But the world food situation is, above all, a matter of immense complexity.

"Disincentives" to increased agricultural production exist in many countries. Farmers have been placed at the end of the line in eligibility for bank credits for investment in agriculture.

Priorities Elsewhere

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that the average small farmer in South Asia, unable to obtain adequate credit, spends about \$6 a hectare (2.47 acres) on his crop instead of the \$20 to \$30 needed to achieve maximum yields through the use of new seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Industrial development, the tourist business and military needs have often been assigned a higher priority than agricultural development.

India made dramatic gains in food production in the 1960s and experts believe that the outlook for that country is not hopeless. Yet few observers believe that the Indian government has done all it could to increase farm production.

In the last 19 years, India has financed two major wars with Pakistan as well as the development of nuclear devices. India this year is facing a food deficit in the range of 5 to 10 million tons.

Many aspects of the present food crisis are still murky. Not enough is known by policy makers about true conditions in the majority of countries where hunger and malnutrition are said to be widespread. All indications are that famine is already a reality in a number of areas in Africa and South Asia, but the statistics are often misleading.

Government decisions by rich

countries have also had a major impact.

It is an ironic comment on global interdependence that the draining away of the world's grain reserves in 1972 can be traced, in part, to riots by Polish workers on the Baltic coast in December, 1970. The riots were a bout high-priced, low-quality food.

The Soviet Union took notice. Concerned about its own domestic tranquility, it decided to improve the diet of its population by increasing the component of grain-fed red meat. After a bad harvest in 1972, Moscow bought grain from the United States and other producers on an unprecedented scale, rather than raising Soviet livestock herds. Had the Soviet government chosen an opposite alternative—autarky—grain supplies now might be ample and prices might be lower.

Another example of the role that governments play was the curbs ordered on the cultivation of wheat because of low world prices and a seemingly inexhaustible surplus in the late 1960s. Between 1968 and 1970, the combined wheat acreage of the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina fell from over 80 million hectares to under 35 million. Wheat production fell from over 30 million tons to under 60 million tons.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that "if these four countries had maintained the wheat area they had in 1967 and 1968, yields obtained from 1969 through 1972 would have produced over 90 million tons more wheat."

The extent to which government actions in rich countries affect poor countries is only now being analyzed.

The impact of the U.S. and international food-aid programs of the 1960s is also being reassessed. Some economists feel that these programs enabled governments to postpone tough decisions, such as choosing between industrial or agricultural investments and introducing population-control measures.

Despite the huge shipments of U.S. aid in 1966, the average per-person intake of calories in India is about what it was in 1959.

Doomsday Prophecy

The suggestion that policy makers helped create the present situation and still have the power to rectify it is not popular with those who believe that the world is moving relentlessly toward a doomsday reckoning.

William Fiedler, one provocative thinker on such a subject, suggested that the era of major famines has arrived and that it is time for countries like the United States to start drawing up lists of which countries to save and which to write off as lost.

According to the Economic Research Service, the most difficult problem facing delegates to the conference in Rome is not how to increase the output of food, but rather how to distribute it more equitably.

Their analysis shows that food production grew faster than the population between 1964 and 1972, so that, on the average, the 3.8 billion people in the world in 1973 had 10 per cent more to eat than did the 2.5 billion people in the world in 1964.

In spite of their difficulties, the developing countries actually expanded their farm output faster than developed ones during those years. But in the developing nations, the gains were used up feeding populations that grew much faster than in rich countries.

In short, the gains of the 1960s were not distributed equally. More than half the increase in food output went to affluent countries with 30 per cent of world population, while the rest was spread among the poorer 70 per cent of the world.

Moreover, the scientific revolution in agriculture has yet to be fully applied in the less developed world. The new fertilizers and seeds of high-yield strains of wheat, corn and rice have been concentrated in only a few countries so far, starting with Mexico in the 1940s and spreading lately to India and Pakistan. And in India and Pakistan, only a few provinces are using the methods.

But even with the application of new technology, political will-power and imagination of leaders in rich and poor countries alike may still be the decisive factor in finding solutions.

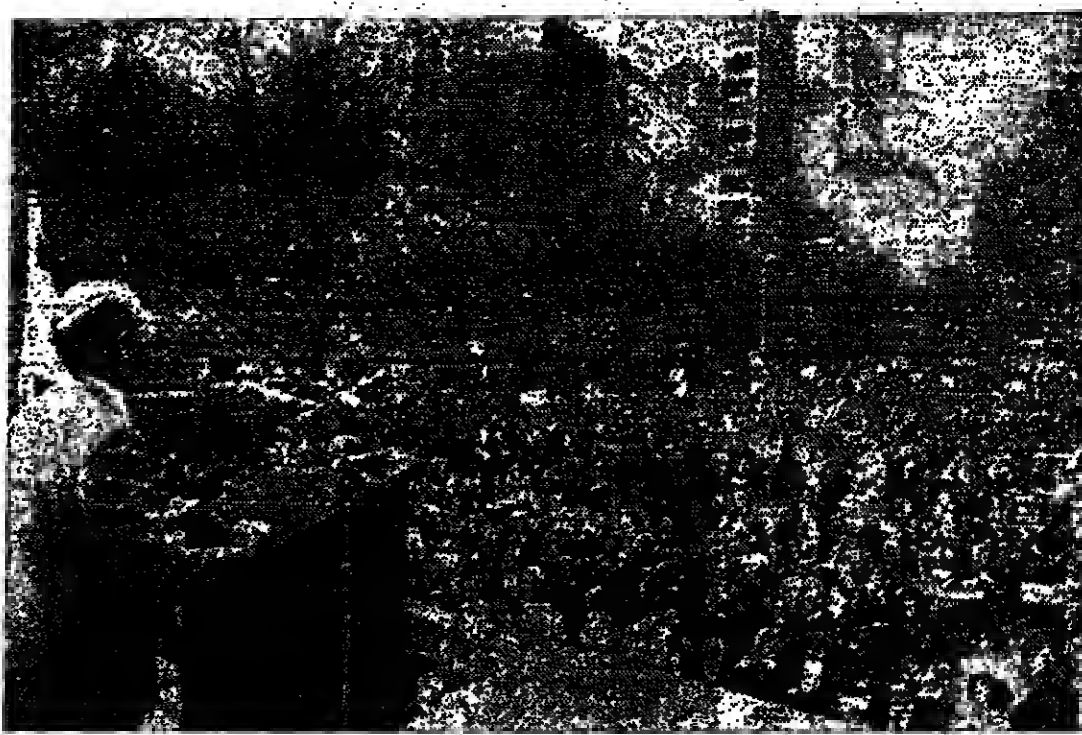
The agenda for the World Food Conference gives a hint of the political difficulties that lie ahead. The main "national and international programs of action" to be discussed are:

- Measures for increasing food production in developing countries.
- Policies for improving diets and nutrition in all countries.
- Better exchanges of information between countries about demand and supply, and the establishment of an international grain stockpile.
- Expanded trade.

Representatives of developing countries plainly feel that rich nations have a heavy responsibility to provide them with the technical aid, fertilizer and credit needed to expand their own production.

The United States supports the strategy of gradually replacing the food aid of the past with technical assistance. The Ford administration is seeking \$200 million in new funds for this purpose in its fiscal 1975 budget.

But U.S. economists in and out of the government also feel that other political leaders have got to supplement this help by re-ordering some of their priorities. In some cases this means spending more money on farming and less on industrial development.



DAYAN ADDRESSES PROTEST AT UN—Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan speaking outside the UN buildings in New York yesterday at a rally called to protest the scheduled appearance of Palestinian Liberation Organization representatives at the UN. The rally was called by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Officials estimated there were about 25,000 persons at the rally.

Tito Is Said To Seek U.S. Arms Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

mate from developing" after the hard-line decisions of last week's Arab summit in Rabat. He said that if the forthcoming peace-seeking mission in the Middle East is to have any success "all of the parties on both sides (must) understand the special necessities of each other and make an effort to bring their positions closer to each other."

The Romanians let it be known last spring that they were under pressure to grant Moscow special transit rights over Romanian territory in case the Russians wanted to move troops quickly to Bulgaria. The Romanians are said to have resisted such requests.

In Yugoslavia, Soviet activities have taken a more ominous form. The Yugoslavs last summer discovered that pro-Soviet Yugoslav Communists had organized a clandestine Communist party advocating the Yugoslav's return to the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Kissinger met for three hours last night with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Their discussions were described as frank and cordial. A joint communiqué issued after Mr. Kissinger left Bucharest this morning said both sides affirmed "the importance of intensifying the contacts and consultations at all levels" between the two countries.

Arriving in Belgrade, Mr. Kissinger paid tribute to Yugoslavia's "fiery spirit of independence" and then had a series of talks with President Tito and senior Yugoslav officials.

Speaking to newsmen after his meeting with Mr. Tito, Mr. Kissinger said that he and the Yugoslav President had "decided to strengthen our relations through consultations and by other means." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Tito told newsmen that his talks with Mr. Kissinger were "very good, very useful" and that "on many things we discussed, our positions were identical."

Key Spaniard Quits Post

(Continued from Page 1)

opening was not affected by the departure of the two foremost liberals in his cabinet.

But many Spanish commentators have disagreed, including Tito, the once influential Christian-Democrat group. It said it appeared that liberalization "has died" and "a new course has been chosen."

Associates describe Mr. Fernandez Ordonez as an outspoken liberal favoring far-reaching political and social change in Spain. He is said to feel strongly on this point not only for personal reasons, but also because he hopes Spain will become a member of the Common Market, which at present bars Spain for political reasons.

Tass Reports Ouster Of 2 American Jews

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—Tass reported tonight that two "Americans of Jewish origin" had been expelled from the Soviet Union for trying to persuade Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel. The Tass report was based on a story in the Thelth newspaper Zarya Vostoka, and did not say when the expulsions occurred. The paper identified the two as Almy Jeffers and Joel Michaels, as nearly as could be determined from the Russian spellings.

Jayaprakash Narayan Disciple of Gandhi Emerges As Powerful Political Force

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UPI).—

A frail figure, he speaks quietly and wearily. At train stations he is besieged by students and peasants who place garlands of carnations around his neck. At swarming rallies, tens of thousands raise their fists and shriek: "Lokshah Jayaprakash shubhah!"

—Long live Jayaprakash, the people's hero.

"Can anyone fulfill such expectations?" he asked the other day. At the age of 72, Jayaprakash Narayan, a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a leader of the independence movement against the British, has emerged as a powerful political force in India. His rallies in Bihar, in the Punjab, in New Delhi and in Rajasthan have drawn surging crowds that have touched a raw nerve here, that the elderly Gandhian disciple is a reminder of the integrity and selflessness that led India to freedom from Britain in 1947.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the governing Congress party are plainly frightened of Mr. Narayan, who has said that the

national government is riven with corruption and that India's democracy is withering.

Mr. Narayan—who is popularly known as Jayaprakash or J.P.—insists that Mrs. Gandhi dissolve the government in Bihar, a backward, caste-ridden northern state. He contends that corrupt officials and legislators there have lost touch with their constituents and are kept in power only by thousands of policemen and paramilitary forces.

Mrs. Gandhi—who is not related to the late Mahatma Gandhi—refuses to dissolve the Congress party government in the state because it would lead to similar extrajudicial movements in other states.

What worries the Congress party is that Mr. Narayan's challenge has touched a raw nerve here, that the elderly Gandhian disciple is a reminder of the integrity and selflessness that led India to freedom from Britain in 1947.

T. government critics, the idealism of India's democracy has turned sour in recent years.

"Strike by Paralysis"

"What has gone wrong is the character of the leadership and the passivity of the people," Mr. Narayan said in an interview. "The Congress party has been struck by paralysis. There is this unchallenged enjoyment of power. Corruption is everywhere."

"People had faith for so long," he said quietly. "It took time for them to wake up from that kind of dreamland. It's not illiteracy. Illiterate people often have more sense than literate people. It's faith—faith in the party that worked for Gandhi and Nehru. But that faith has disappeared."

And where is the country heading? Mr. Narayan replied: "I think it very much depends on the movement. The movement can lift the country from the morass and chaos it has fallen into. I am not bragging or talking of myself."

"Whether there is a Jayaprakash or not, whether Jayaprakash lives or dies, the current struggle cannot be halted," he said. "This is a movement that the people had to launch because they found all the doors to seek a redress to their grievances by legitimate and democratic means completely shut."

Earlier reports, from Paris, said that Mr. Konrad, who is known in the West for his novel "The Visitor" and other books, was urged to emigrate or face trial.

The writer was released along with Miklos Szemjok, a young poet, and sociologist Ivan Szeny. They, too, are to leave Hungary, Die Presse reported.

Booby-Trap Bomb Wounds 5 in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A booby-trap bomb wounded two soldiers and three children today, ending a three-day lull in violence, the British Army said. The children were apparently playing outside a derelict house being searched for arms by the two soldiers when the explosion occurred in Lurgan, a small town 25 miles south of Belfast that has been the frequent site of shooting and bomb attacks.

New 10-Franc Note

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Bank of France will put into circulation tomorrow a new 10-franc (about \$2) note bearing a picture of French composer Hector Berlioz. The new note will coexist with the current 10-franc note that has Voltaire's likeness on it.

Paris Regime Says Strikes Are Political

Giscard Aide Cites Communist-Led Union

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today charged that the General Labor Confederation (CGT), France's Communist-led labor union, was turning the current wave of strikes into a "political action" with the aim of weakening the government.

With the crippling postal strike entering its third week, and other wildcat strikes breaking out across the country, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and members of his government have begun an attempt to turn public opinion against the strikers.

"There is an extraordinary attempt, being made by the CGT and the Communist party to politicize this conflict," Xavier Beauchamp, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's press spokesman, said today.

Postal officials and union representatives met twice today to try to end the conflict that has stopped mail deliveries and reduced telephone and telegraph service since mid-October. There is still no agreement on the workers' basic demand for a 200-franc-a-month raise.

Last night, Gabriel Peronne, a junior minister in charge of the civil service, made the first charge of politicization of the strike. "If it is a political movement, let it be called that," he said. "If it is an honest union movement, things can be worked out."

Charges Denied

The government's charges today—quickly denied by the unions—showed an increasing official sensitivity that this is the left's first concerted attempt to embarrass Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and show that centrist governments cannot solve labor problems. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, one of the more left-leaning Socialist leaders, wrote today that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was "leading France to catastrophe."

Mr. Beauchamp denied that catastrophe was near. "The President does not have a point of view fundamentally pessimistic on these labor conflicts," he said. "He considers that they are bound to occur during a difficult economic period."

A few new strikes will be added to the postal strike, particularly in the public services sector. Electricity workers plan to walk off the job tomorrow, with some cuts in power expected. That service around Paris will be as strained as ever.

Similar to those sought by the postal workers, Domestic fuel distributors began strikes today to protest government rationing programs. Coal mines in the Lorraine stayed off the job to protest mine shutdowns, and printing unions scheduled a strike for Nov. 13, calling for newspapers to be published on that date. Tonight it was unclear if this would be carried out.

Even veterans walked out today to protest a bill that would create a corps of "civilian" reservists and allow veterans' pensions to be sold in supermarkets.

Tomorrow, the CGT and the CFDT, the second largest labor union, have called a "day of action," urging their members to stage brief walkouts in all French industries. They plan a meeting tomorrow evening at the Place de la Bastille.

Allende's Sister Held in Chile on Weapons Charge

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Laura Allende, the sister of Chile Marxist President Salvador Allende, has been arrested in alleged possession of hand grenades and a clandestine contact with leftist extremists, the military government announced today.

Air Force Comdr. Enrique Montero, under secretary of the interior, said in a brief statement that the 58-year-old woman was picked up at her home Saturday. Allende was overthrown in a military coup Sep. 11, 1973, and committed suicide rather than surrender, according to reports by the military junta.

Comdr. Montero said security forces found four hand grenades and a large number of documents linking her with a clandestine revolutionary movement.

She had been under house arrest. She is reportedly suffering from cancer.

A former congressional deputy in Allende's Socialist party, she was the only family member allowed to remain in Chile after the coup.

2 Air Aides Cleared In Yugoslav Crash

TITOGRAD, Yugoslavia, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A Yugoslav court today cleared two air traffic controllers of charges of negligence and incompetence in connection with Yugoslavia's worst air crash, the news agency Tanjug said.

All 35 passengers and six crew members died when a Yugoslav Airlines Caravelle jet crashed into a mountain 25 miles north of here in September, 1973.

Cosmos-693 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-693, an unmanned earth satellite.

If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

There, you'll discover that Jack Daniel's is neither bourbon nor scotch. It's in a special category which the U.S. government calls by a special name: *Tennessee Whiskey*. Each drop is seeped through twelve feet of hard maple charcoal to smooth its taste before aging. And because other whiskeys aren't made this way, other whiskeys aren't as smooth.

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UNITED KINGDOM

London
The White Elephant Club
Claridges
The Westbury
Grosvenor House
Im-On-The-Park
The Dorchester Hotel
The Connaught Hotel
Hilton Hotel
Les Ambassadeurs
The Savoy Hotel
The Grenadier

GERMANY

Berlin
Hotel Kempinski
Hilton Hotel
Palace Hotel
Berlitz Hotel

HAMBURG

Vier Jahreszeiten
Intercontinental
Hotel Atlantic
Europaischer Hof

Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Clayton's Posthotel
Fischer Spielbank
Goldenes Herzl

Hannover

Intercontinental
Esso-Motel

Tubingen

Club Tiffany

Stuttgart

International
Brenninger Exquisit

Karlsruhe-Eggen

Hotel Bachmair
Hotel Uberfahrt

Kiel

Inter-Continental
Excelsior
Dom-Hotel

München

Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten
Bayerischer Hof Hotel

Bad Neuenahr

Spielbank

Freiburg

Herzog's Pub

Aachen

Epidot

Wiltzberg

Cafe Ludwig Exquisit

Aschaffenburg

Bavaria Bar
Club Royal

BRISBANE

Le Chateau
Comme Chez Soi
La Cof
Hotel Amigo
Club Opera

Diagon

Holiday Inn

Overlize

La Barbizon

Tervuren

Royal Golf Club



Venezia

Griffi Palace Hotel
Danieli Hotel
Caffè Chioggia
Florio Bar
Cori Grill

Torino

Ferraro Restaurant
Caffè Torino
Bellefiores Bar
Le Perleat Night Club
Florida Night Club
Principe di Piemonte Hotel
Ambasciatori Hotel
Villa Sassi Restaurant

Milano

Cavallotti De Hotel
Duomo Gr. Hotel
Derby Club Night Club
Foyer Restaurant
Rabona Hotel
Savini Restaurant
And Hotel
Leghette Giada Bar

Firenze

Excelsior Hotel Villa
Villa Medici Hotel
Doney Restaurant

Ischia

Excelsior Belvedere Hotel
Punta Molino Hotel

SPAIN

Restaurants Boli Hol
Hotel Fenix
Restaurante Club 31

SWITZERLAND

Genre
Parc des Eaux-Vives
Corona
L'Or du Rhone
Medica

Luzern

Alpengarten Bar
Georgien Hotel
Old Swiss House

IRELAND

Dublin
New Jury's Hotel
Gresham Hotel

GREECE

Athens
King Mimos
Nestor

NETHERLANDS

Scheerweg
Restaurant Duddelf

Amsterdam

Esso Motor Hotel
Okara Hotel
Dicker & Thij
Indisch Restaurant Bali
Amstel Hotel
Hotel Kranspolsky
Kruiswegrestaurant
Hotel Europe
Apollo Hotel
Alpha Hotel

Tournoi

Holiday Inn

FRANCE

Paris
Maxim's
Maurice's Only Oust
Hotel Napoleon

Vance

Hotel-Restaurant
du Chateau-St-Martin

Nice

Hotel Negresco
Hotel Plaza

ITALY

Roma
Hotel Cavalieri-Hilton
Leonardo Da Vinci Hotel
Excelsior Hotel
Club 84 Night Club
Historia Dell'Orso
Caneva Bar

Copri

Quisiana Gr. Hotel
La Pigna Restaurant

Aide Denies Ford Plans A Reshuffle

White House Staff, Not Cabinet, Changed

By James M. Naughton
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Donald Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff, said yesterday that President Ford had made "substantial changes" in the makeup of the administration he inherited three months ago from former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Rumsfeld said with emphasis, "It's a Ford White House." He challenged, however, reports of an impending reshuffle in the composition of the cabinet, which has not changed since Mr. Ford assumed the presidency on Aug. 9.

It had been reported that White House officials and others close to the President expected him to reshuffle the cabinet after the elections this week. But Mr. Rumsfeld told television interviewers yesterday that, so far as he was aware, Mr. Ford has no present plans to make changes in the cabinet.

Some Republicans, eager to have the lingering memory of the Nixon administration erased before the midterm congressional elections, have suggested that Mr. Ford has waited too long to put his own staff in the executive branch.

Mr. Rumsfeld, interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System program "Face the Nation," countered: "You can make a case that there's been substantial change."

All of the examples he cited, however, concerned the White House staff, which Mr. Rumsfeld himself joined three weeks ago, replacing Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. Mr. Rumsfeld said that since taking office, Mr. Ford had replaced "something over nine" of the senior 10 or 15 White House aides and that of 124 professional members of the staff, "47 have left and another 17 are leaving." He did not identify any of those yet to depart.

The presidential aide also said: "The best assurance of stability is orderly change, as opposed to abrupt change, in a free society." Sources had said that between the elections and the first of the year, Mr. Ford was virtually certain to replace four senior Nixon holdovers. They were identified as Peter Brennan, the Secretary of Labor; Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Claude Brinegar, the Secretary of Transportation; and Roy Ash, the cabinet-level director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The sources also said that the President probably would name new officials to replace Frederick Dent, the Secretary of Commerce; Earl Butte, the Secretary of Agriculture; and James Lynn, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Lynn was said to be likely to move to a top spot in the White House staff.

Asked about the likelihood of cabinet changes by the President, Mr. Rumsfeld said: "I wouldn't begin to guess what he is contemplating, but I know I'm aware, and I know I'm aware, that he has not made any decisions with respect to the cabinet officers."

Crew of Pueblo, Except Skipper, Will Get Medals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Navy says that it will award medals to most of the crew of the spy ship Pueblo who were imprisoned in North Korea—but not to the commanding officer, Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher.

It said that 78 of the 80 crewmen who returned in December, 1968, after a year in a North Korean prison, would receive a total of 103 awards covering the time of their captivity.

Cmdr. Bucher, who was severely criticized for surrendering a lightly armed electronic surveillance ship without fight in January, 1968, off the North Korean coast, was not recommended for an award, the Navy said Friday.

It did not identify the other 79 who would not receive a medal and the announcement did not explain the six-year delay in making the awards.

Catholics in World

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Catholics make up just over 18 percent of the world's population, with the largest concentration in the Americas, where 71 percent are Catholic, according to statistics issued by the Vatican.



POLITICAL CHIEFS—Democratic national chairman Robert Strauss predicted very large gains for his party in today's elections, but his Republican counterpart, Mary Louise Smith, said that the GOP would do "much better" than expected. The two leaders appeared in Washington on Sunday on the national television show, "Meet the Press."

Democratic Gains Seen Today

Ford Asks Large Turnout at Polls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Ford today urged Americans to go to the polls tomorrow and "send a message to Washington and the world." He warned that a low turnout in the elections could bring minority rule.

"You will not just be voting for Democrats or Republicans," Mr. Ford said to newsmen in the White House Rose Garden. "You will be casting your vote of confidence in the United States of America."

The President did not specifically endorse Republican candidates in his statement, but stressed the need for voter turnout.



President and Mrs. Ford in the White House Rose Garden yesterday after he urged Americans to go to the polls.

Nixon Walks With Assistance; Fluid in Lung Worries Doctor

By Stuart Auerbach

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 4 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon improved enough today for his doctors to allow him to get out of bed for the first time since postoperative shock took him to the brink of death last Tuesday night.

They told his nurses at Long Beach Memorial Medical Center to help him take a few steps around his hospital room, but to watch very carefully that his exercise did not cause any unusual changes in his heart rhythm or blood pressure.

His doctors said that Mr. Nixon, 61, "still continues to show gradual improvement" after having been taken off the critical list yesterday. They reported that his vital signs—pulse, blood pressure, respiration and temperature—remained stable.

But the doctors revealed today the appearance of what could be a serious complication in Mr. Nixon's recovery—the presence of a small amount of fluid in his left lung. Dr. John Lungren, the former president's principal physician, said that he is "concerned" over the fact that fluid has remained in the lung.

The doctors are hoping that this fluid, which could cause a collapse of Mr. Nixon's lung and

problems with his breathing, will be absorbed naturally.

For at least two days, they have been giving him treatments designed to keep his lungs expanded. They have ordered Mr. Nixon to cough frequently and to do deep-breathing exercises—normal instructions to a post-surgery patient to keep his lungs free of fluid.

Yesterday, the doctors revealed the start of positive-pressure-breathing treatments for 10 minutes every four hours. This treatment forces air under pressure into Mr. Nixon's lungs to keep them expanded.

Clotted Blood
Dr. Lungren blamed the existence of fluid in Mr. Nixon's lung on an "irritation of the diaphragm" that arose from a large mass of clotted blood that had collected in his left flank.

This blood, which came from the massive internal bleeding that threw Mr. Nixon into shock last Tuesday, six hours after surgery, is pressing upward on his left lung.

Doctors operated on Mr. Nixon early last Tuesday morning to stop the potentially fatal flow to his lungs of clots formed as a result of phlebitis in his left leg.

"We both voted. I hope they're counted. It might be important." The President was referring to the absentee ballots cast by Mrs. Ford and himself.

Mr. Ford departed slightly from his prepared text, using the words "minority decision" rather than "minority rule" in urging voters to vote.

"Every eligible voter will send a message to Washington and to the world tomorrow," he said. "Those who cast their ballots, whether they vote for Republican or Democratic candidates or for others, will be voting 'yes' for our American tradition of government by the people and for the people," the President said.

"Everyone who can get to the polls and fails to go, who refuses to exercise the precious right of a free citizen to vote his or her honest conviction, is actually voting 'no' on our system of self-government," Mr. Ford said.

As the President spoke, a Democratic landslide appeared imminent in the first national election to reflect the effects of the Watergate scandal and a staggering economy.

Fulbright Takes Gloomy View of Dangers Facing the World

By Roy Reed
FULTON, Mo., Nov. 4 (NYT).

—Sen. William Fulbright stepped into one of the best-known forums of the English-speaking world here and delivered the last major statement on the world's condition that he is expected to make before leaving office next January.

It was the kind of exploring for "new realities" that the Arkansas Democrat has become known for. The speech Saturday was also gloomy, even by Fulbright standards, as an observer in Washington said when told of it.

Speaking where Winston Churchill made his "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946 after his rejection by British voters, Sen. Fulbright, who was defeated earlier this year in the Democratic primary, warned that the world's economic turmoil could lead to war, famine and depression.

"Democracy itself is threatened," he said.

Unless the Middle East "time bomb" is defused, he said, the world will see "a new war, a new oil boycott, and possibly consequences therefrom ranging from another great depression to Armageddon itself."

Westminster College decided that this year's John Findley Green Lecture should commemorate the 100th anniversary, on Nov. 30, of Churchill's birth. Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1959, was chosen to give the lecture.

Pessimistic
His speech easily matched Churchill's 1946 Green Lecture in pessimism. The British leader, speaking here on March 5, 1946, told an audience that included President Harry S. Truman, that "from Stalin in the Baltic to



Sen. William Fulbright

Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent." Behind that curtain, he said, lay the totalitarian dominance of the Soviet Union. Churchill admitted to a decline in confidence in "the haggard world."

But he ended on a note of hope, saying that if Britain and the United States joined hands, "the high roads of the future will be clear, not only for us, but for all; not only for our time, but for the century to come."

Sen. Fulbright seemed more resigned. He said:

"History casts no doubt at all on the ability of human beings to deal rationally with their problems, but the greatest doubt on their will to do so. The signals of the past are thus clouded and ambiguous, suggesting hope but not confidence in the triumph of reason. With nothing to lose in any event, it seems well worth a try."

Sen. Fulbright admitted that his powers of persuasion had

been less than he would have liked over the years.

"It is one of the perversities of human nature that people have a far greater capacity for enduring disasters than for preventing them, even when the danger is plain and imminent," he said.

Warnings of Dangers
Today's plainest and most imminent danger is economic collapse and political upheaval, he said. He traced the danger to inflation caused by an imbalance of international payments "caused by the quadrupling of the price of oil since the October war."

He said if the trend continued, the credit of consuming countries, rich and poor, would soon be exhausted, "giving rise to economic collapse and political upheaval."

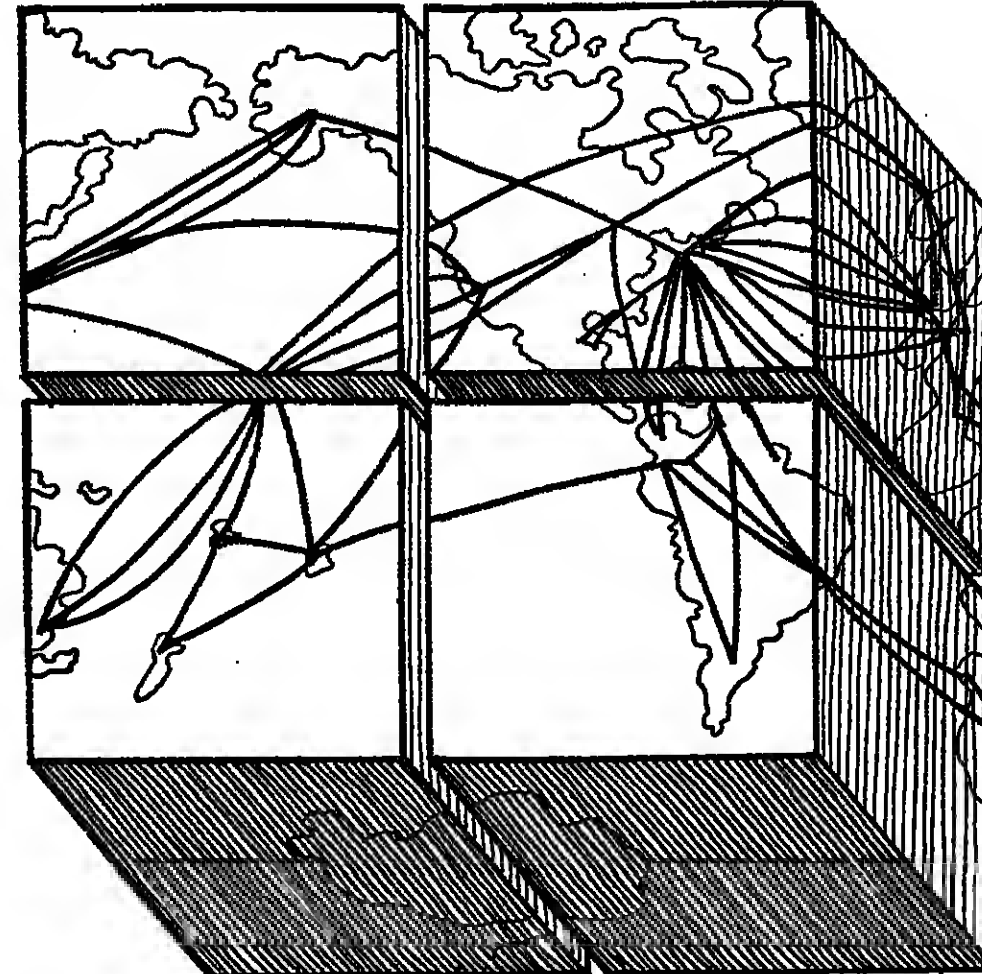
Sen. Fulbright said that that could be avoided only by a new austerity for Americans and a settlement of the Middle East problem.

He blamed American "high living" for much of the problem. "We cannot blame the oil producers for the irresponsible and rapacious extravagance of our wanted way of life," he said.

Besides returning to a simple way of living, Americans must accept mandatory government measures including a tax increase greater than that recommended by President Ford, he said.

His proposals for the Middle East were not new but he stated them in blunter language than before. He said another Arab-

Another Tokyo Quake
TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Another earthquake shook the Kanto area, including Tokyo, today, raising to eight the number of quakes in the area in the last seven days. Again there were no reports of damage or casualties, police said.



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Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Whose Crisis in Vietnam?

That a political crisis is in the making in South Vietnam seems obvious enough, and that President Thieu is the principal target of increasing protest is also patent. What is not clear is whether the crisis stems primarily from the way the Thieu government is managing the continuing war with the North, or from the war itself.

Quite probably both elements are present. Corruption, and the arbitrary silencing of complaints against it, are aspects of the Thieu regime that have long stimulated opposition; the rising tide of such opposition, especially among South Vietnamese Roman Catholics, who have a strong leaven of anti-Communism and include many refugees from the North, shows that it is possible to differentiate between resistance to Thieu and submission to the Viet Cong.

But the long war brings its own weariness and tends to blend together those who oppose Thieu, the authoritative head of a corrupt administration, and Thieu, the symbol and chief exponent of war to the bitter end. And there are various gradations within both groups. Can Thieu, for example, satisfactorily cleanse his own government and restore civil liberties to a point that would satisfy enough of his opponents to permit his rule to function?

The withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam was based on two assumptions: the first, that North and South Vietnam would honor their agreement to, in effect, conduct their contest along purely political lines; the second, that if the fighting continued, South Vietnam could sustain itself without assistance other than money and material. The first assumption soon vanished; the second is now in doubt.

The fault in those two official American assumptions is not that either of them are immoral in terms of any international ethic. Only those who viewed Hanoi through rose-colored glasses (or those of revolutionary red) took the standpoint that North Vietnam's effort to control the whole region was either necessarily good, or necessarily what the people wanted. Any error lay in misreading facts, and in drawing conclusions with respect to American obligations and interests that also weren't necessarily so, and this has been chronic in American policy with regard to Vietnam since before Dien Bien Phu. The present critical state of affairs in Saigon may require a final determination on the matter in Washington—but real decisions about Vietnam's future, however, will not be made there, but in Vietnam.

Recession-cum-Inflation

With each succeeding week, it has become increasingly clear that the American economy is in a recession, as chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve and President Ford's top economic advisers now concede. The real output of the economy has fallen for three quarters in a row, and is 3 per cent below its rate in the final quarter of 1973; the number of jobless workers has risen from 4.1 million a year ago to over 5.5 million now. Many private economists fear that this recession could become the longest and most severe of the post-World War II period.

The problem of how to deal with the recession is greatly complicated by the persistence of the worst inflation this nation has experienced since the Civil War—and the worst ever in its peacetime history. For the administration drastically to swing fiscal and monetary policy from restraint to stimulus would be to accept the present cruel rate of inflation and even exacerbate it. But for the administration to rely almost entirely on the recession to end the inflation would be to subject millions of Americans to needlessly prolonged joblessness and hardship.

If a rerun of the Nixon administration's erratic and inflationary stop-go course is to be avoided, President Ford will have to recognize that the current inflation, though kicked off by a burst of excess demand resulting from huge budget deficits and too rapid an increase in the money supply, has become a cost-push inflation, resulting from the frantic effort of labor and other groups to catch up with skyrocketing prices that have undermined their real income—and the scramble of businesses, farmers and others to pass on (or even anticipate) those cost increases, lest their own profits be undermined. This cost-push inflation is intensified by international factors, especially by the exorbitant price for oil imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and by the worldwide shortage of food and other commodities.

On the wage front in the United States the administration should be moving to head off what is becoming a level of wage settlements

that could build high inflation into the price structure for years to come, imposing serious strains on the American polity as well as the economy. In the past three months, unit labor costs have risen at an annual rate of nearly 14 per cent, giving a mean twist to the price-wage-price spiral.

If the sharp uptrend in labor costs is to be brought under control, in both the non-union and union sectors of the economy, the government should seek to increase the take-home pay of workers by easing their tax burdens. One way to avoid building pay increases far in excess of productivity into the price structure would be to grant lower-income employees a tax credit. The administration should link such a "social compact" tax reduction to a wage guideline that would permit an early return to noninflationary wage settlements. The resulting revenue loss should be offset by a moderate tax increase on upper-income taxpayers (above at least \$20,000) and corporations, and by ending oil and gas depletion allowances, eliminating undue tax breaks on foreign oil earnings and other tax reforms.

At the same time, the administration needs to demonstrate that it means business on the price front, focusing its efforts on such inflation-prone areas as oil, construction, medical care, and food. While paying lip service to the need for such "structural" efforts to curb inflation in key sectors, President Ford has actually thrown his weight on the side of inflation by laxity of his approach to energy conservation and by hitting the campaign trail to tell American farmers that he is prepared to limit beef imports that threaten to keep down American livestock prices.

Mr. Ford's politicized economics—his own brand of the old-time religion that may become known as "Farrystics"—will condemn the nation to needlessly protracted inflation and recession, and will deepen the public's lack of confidence in the economic capability and integrity of this administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Oil Consumer Unity

A "counter cartel" of the major oil-consuming countries, to assure "secure oil supplies on reasonable and equitable terms," is now a virtual certainty. With formal U.S. notification of acceptance deposited in Brussels, the extraordinary oil-sharing pact negotiated in the seven months following the Washington Energy Conference of last February will come into effect.

Of the 12 nations participating in the negotiations, only Norway has withdrawn, and France, which stayed out from the start, has elected to remain outside. A new international energy agency, under the aegis of the 24-nation OECD, is to begin to function this month on a provisional basis, pending formal parliamentary ratification in the countries where this is needed. Up to six other OECD countries have shown interest in joining the 11 original participants.

What this means is that countries that import 80 per cent of the world's oil are uniting behind a program that could somewhat redress the balance between consuming and producing countries. The agreement to build huge oil stockpiles and share total production and imports in the event of another oil embargo is the key element that

makes possible a community of interest between the United States, which obtains only 15 per cent of its oil in the Middle East, and its allies in Europe and Japan, which depend on the Arabs for 80 per cent or more of their petroleum.

Through the new energy agency, the oil-consuming nations now intend to undertake a long-term program of energy conservation and accelerated development of alternative energy supplies. The more rapidly they can reduce dependence on the oil-exporting nations, the sooner they will have a chance to break the extortionate price level, quadrupled in a year, that the oil-producers' cartel has imposed on the world economy.

But alternative energy supplies will take years to develop. The immediate challenge is to limit consumption. Parallel action by all the oil-consuming nations could make stringent conservation politically easier for each of them. American leadership is the key. Moves to limit American oil imports, to ration gasoline if necessary, to raise taxes with the aim of lowering gasoline consumption, would show that the United States means business.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1899

NEW YORK—The heavyweight contest between James Jeffries at 210 pounds, and Tom Sharkey at 185 pounds, ended with a victory on points for Jeffries in the 25th round. Sharkey finished up with a fracture of the sixth rib, his left ear split, his left eye closed, and he had a small swelling on his left arm caused by a ruptured blood vessel. It was more a rough and tumble than a scientific boxing bout. At the end of the 25th round, Sharkey said he could fight 20 more.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge, after receiving election returns over the radio and opening hundreds of early messages of congratulation from all parts of the country, went to bed shortly before one o'clock this morning. Half an hour before, he had received official assurance from the Republican National Committee that he had been elected with more than 335 electoral votes. The Vice-President-elect, Gen. Dawes, will meet with the President at the end of the week.



Europe's Communist Dilemma

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Repeated rumors of CIA plots to "destabilize" the Portuguese regime prompt the question: What did Mr. Kissinger mean when he said that "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people?"

Mr. Kissinger made the remark, according to documents which became available recently, during the "40 Committee" discussions in 1970 on secret operations in Chile.

It is difficult to credit the rumors from Lisbon, if only because informed opinion in Washington agrees that it would be the height of folly to prompt a coup in Portugal. But Kissinger has other ways of pursuing his objective, and some politicians in the NATO countries are worried that he may go too far. They believe that he is trying to use NATO to manipulate the internal politics of the member countries.

View of NATO

The Communists, now in the Portuguese government, and Communist leaders in Italy, say that they don't want to take their countries out of NATO. To advocate departure from NATO would be to give the impression of moving toward the Soviet camp, and to lose public support. NATO membership is seen by some people as a guarantee of democracy and thus, perversely, as the condition under which their country could afford to have Communists in the government.

Therefore Washington, by countenancing Portugal's membership in NATO, may appear to be signaling Rome that Italy too could stay in NATO as well as have Communists in the coalition. This is certainly not the message Washington wants to convey, and it has engaged in some elaborate behind-the-scenes maneuvering to get its point across.

Now the meeting of the NATO defense ministers comprising the nuclear planning group, which was due to be held in Rome this week, has been postponed. One reason Washington gave was that it could not disclose highly secret information to a government whose Communist members or officials might pass it back to Moscow.

It was serving notice also on Italian politicians who favor a coalition with Communists that, ultimately, they might have to choose between such a coalition and NATO membership.

Portugal's request for economic aid during President Gomer's recent visit to Washington also elicited a polite lecture from Kissinger about the difficulty of getting congressional aid appropriations these days, especially for countries with Communist connections. Portuguese officials argue, as politicians, that economic aid would avert the impending massive unemployment, and the concomitant political unrest which could push the country further to the left. By delaying the aid, and by using it as a political lever, Washington may be hastening the very result it wants to prevent.

Any basis for predicting the likely course of events has now been swept away by the new electoral law which increased the electorate from two million to five. Some public opinion polls taken privately in Portugal indicated a Communist vote of between 15 and 20 per cent, but that was before the new law. The March election will produce only a constituent assembly, not a new government, and therefore the chances are that the Communists will stay on in the coalition. In a country where the Roman

Catholic religion and tradition count for so much, the danger is not of a massive vote for the Communists which would catapult them to power. Nor do present Communist tactics in Western Europe call for the use of coalitions to infiltrate and then take over, since by then the governments of which they are members.

The salami tactics they once used in Eastern Europe have been replaced by a strategy more suited to the Western democratic tradition. This may not be accepted by all Communists in all Western European countries. Some party officials obviously find it difficult to shed the habits of a lifetime. But the political climate does not favor them.

What Europe's Communists now want is to convert the stable vote they often get in national elections into a share of government power commensurate with it. They want an opportunity to show that the policies they advocate are worthy of even wider support. And they want to

engage, from the inside, in all the power games and intrigues which the established political parties have practiced in seeking to dominate the political life of their countries.

Non-Communists and anti-Communists in the West obviously have a political as well as an ideological stake in preventing such Communist domination. But unless they recognize the change which has come over Western Communist parties, and adjust their own tactics accordingly, they are more likely to advance the Communists' objectives than to thwart them. For the United States, and for NATO, this means evolving a new formula which would allow NATO membership of countries with Communists in their governments, rather than threatening to isolate or to cast out such countries.

The Soviet Union can afford to invade its allies. The United States cannot, and will not, and must therefore find other ways of dealing with the problem.

On the State of Man

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In Western Europe, which many would consider a densely populated area, there are now about 85 people per square kilometer. South Asia, on the most cautious estimates of population growth, will add 140 people per square kilometer over the next 25 years.

There is virtually no unmet demand in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. The chances of their obtaining the capital for intensive development of agriculture on the scale needed to feed the indicated population is near zero. To avoid starvation deaths in the tens of millions, South Asia will depend increasingly on outside food aid. By early in the next century, on the population projections, the world population will be 6 billion. But the world's food production will be only 3 billion tons, or half what is needed.

"Crude as it may sound," Dr. Handler says, "if the developed nations do not intend the colossal all-out effort commensurate with this task, then it may be wiser to let nature take its course as Aristotle described it: 'From time to time it is necessary that pestilence, famine and war prune the luxuriant growth of the human race.'"

Even without counting South Asia, Dr. Handler says, the rich countries will have to divert immense amounts of capital to the less developed world if they want to avert economic disaster, dangerous resentments and growing terrorism. That means cutting back their own development—perhaps even an absolute decline in per capita income in the developed countries.

It is difficult to suggest the scope of Dr. Handler's vision in a newspaper column. His discussion of the food problem is only one part of a large canvas. He sees famine, climatic changes, inflation and environmental damage as warning signals of basic dislocation in man's relationship to earth. Essentially he is pleading with those who have money and power, especially Americans, to abandon the illusion that they can go on as they have, multiplying numbers and appetites.

The dream of perpetual growth and prosperity for a lucky few on earth is exceptionally difficult to dispel. When studies suggested that there were problems in the notion of an endless upward curve—that man was already encountering physical and psychological limits—there was a rush to dismiss it all as the work of computer mechanics. Many maintain their desperate cheerfulness even now, amid all the signs of

Peter Lennon

From London:

'Beachcomber' is an exponent of the kind of English zany humor some take to greedily...

LONDON.—The publication over the weekend of a handsome selection of the works of John Cameron Anderson, Shingon Michael Morton was one of the rare occasions recently when the beleaguered British press presented with a jolly dossier of unaffiliated stable achievement.

Under the pseudonym of "Beachcomber," J.B. Morton has been writing a humorous column in the Daily Express five times a week for the past 50 years. This is enough to bring the hot spot of a sense of betrayal to the cheeks of columnists who secretly hope for a career graduating in old age toward the Encyclopaedia Britannica and a deadline every seven years.

"Beachcomber" is 81 and still writes (but recently only once a week) a column he began in 1924. Last Saturday he was still at it, advising the country to have elections every month on the grounds that it would keep the politicians so busy they would not have time to get into mischief; reporting on an incident between a couple of crazy "Zombrian" ballet dancers and, using his brand of what he calls "horse non-sense," he advised a distracted mother whose son insisted on wearing his socks over his shoes, "Beachcomber" told her to make her son wear shoes over the socks over his shoes, and if necessary shoes and socks over the shoes over his socks and continue the treatment until the lad was brought to his senses or rendered immobile.

As you see he is an exponent of the kind of English zany humor which some take to greedily and others prefer to frigidly leave alone.

'Hat in Air'

Back in the 1930s, G.K. Chesterton was taking it enthusiastically into his huge chamber. "A delicious whirl of elemental and essential laughter," he said. P.G. Wodehouse has said that every time he hears the name "Beachcomber," "I fling my hat in the air and give three rousing cheers. Sometimes causes a good deal of comment from passers-by." Evelyn Waugh considered that he showed "the greatest comic fertility of any Englishman."

All the modern younger humorists have paid a homage. Admittedly, Paddy in the 1960s wrote the Guardian's best satirical column, edited a selection of "Beachcomber's" work 11 years ago; Spike Milligan of the famous 1960s Goon Show ("The Wireless Show with the Brandy Bass") paid him homage, and now Richard Duggan, the editor of Britain's satirical magazine, Private Eye, has brought out

the present high selection. Frederick Muller Ltd. Many name the conviction of one against the Establishment not had the wit to honor of its great names, but the just "Beachcomber's" long playing tricks again. He got CBE 22 years ago.

J.C.A.M. Morton was born June, 1893, in Leicestershire married a Mary O'Leary of Waterford, Ireland. He was Harrow and Oxford and du World War. I served in propaganda section of British intelligence. Since James B we all know of MI-6 and I but "Beachcomber" was shut off to a department he still sided to me yesterday was a MI-7B. This experience shored ed his sense of the ridiculous.

His early publications, "Who's Who at the Zoo?" "Sideways Through Rome" Some people have been known titter at the opening paragraph of his "St. Theresa of Lisieux" but this is the same man people made chuckling thru mathematical works by Saint Leacock. He was serious as St. Theresa having been converted to Catholicism by Sir Bellor.

Syncopeated Logic

He has the reputation of being a good-natured, rambling character whom it is very hard to put down in conversation, partly because of the syncopeated of his talk and partly because always carries a big stick, a friend tells of a famous occasion his wife put him down, had an exasperating habit sitting noisily down to do with the cry: "Bring me a ful of dung." His Irish wife into into the meadow one scooped up a handful of rejected and discarded served him. He is reputed to have since asked for a second lining.

"Beachcomber" has limited. Although he compulsively with language, particular names, he has none of neurotic will to tangle and wit words that Thurber did. Like most humorists he toyed with definitions but in a playful than an abrupt critical way. He invents rell, and defines them. Like Thendental. Roderickian teaches that "one thing is good as another. Doesn't it what you do so long as you do it." But he would achieve the ferocity of an an brose Bierce (in the "D Dictionary") casually taking swipe at religions: "A goodly in which all the foul birds o air make their nest."

He is not as weird as Ed Carroll nor as complex as Carroll. He is devastatingly down. Christopher Robin W say about children in verse "Now We Are Sick."

But his most eminent is in those Dickensian of mockery. The law courts high society. Lady Stullitia, believes that "life must be to be believed," and Mr. J. Cocklecarrot.

Lunatic Litigation. It is in the endless litigation of the 13 red-hot. Towards the gift for a impudently and his taken inventing names is at its b. In one case "The dwarf C. Ronewind is accused of chiding the provocative w Juliette the sylph-like d (sic) by putting a small i against her while she was iing a letter and kissing th of her right ear."

It is all conducted in a z. Jargon of legal gold. Some arguments about bar responders and plough by C. carrot and Mr. Henry-Ganc.

In soliloquies letters he b the name game to a degree goes beyond obvious jokes: the slippery dancer named Iva Oynl and as the Mlg proceeds the name game into parallel rising hysteria. We have the firm of Hagar, Cuckoo, Pterbury, Tuff Wallow, Wallow, Trowal, Munnurhurnst, Owtch, Chandleston in bad-temper changes with Messrs. Team Beerbody, Awitub, Pardi Udge, Gackrock, Pithwith, Eplingham, Baskit, O'ry, Follie, Toothwood, Dioneer, Ring, Headwaters, Vistig, M Rumble and Krickersick.

Oil Firms May Resist Giving Full Data to Energy Agency

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (UPI)—"We have to take the bitter with the sweet," said a top American oil executive in London recently. He was referring to the far-reaching agreement of at least 11 major industrial nations to co-operate in the energy field, mainly through an international energy agency to be set up in Paris Nov. 18.

For most international oil companies, the oil-sharing agreement designed for times of crisis is fully digestible. But along with

it, the governments have promised one another to collect statistics regularly from companies based on their territory. On this point, the companies are balky and have already warned the governments against too much control.

The warning was issued by most of the oil executives who recently met in London with top government representatives to discuss the impact of the consumer cooperation agreement on oil company practices. While bound to secrecy, the executives now appear willing to talk, although informally, about the agreement—whose good points they feel outweigh the bad.

"Excellent for Us"

"The oil-sharing arrangement is excellent for us," a Chevron official in Europe said. "During the last oil crisis, the burden of decision fell on consumers and hurt relations with many of the producers. Now governments will assume the responsibility for who gets how much during periods of severe shortage."

That feeling is shared by at least four other oil executives who attended the London meeting. They all pointed out, moreover, that the companies will be willing to cooperate with the governments in emergency situations.

But "strong reservations" is the watchword for the oil executives where the supply of confidential information to the international energy agency is concerned.

"We do not understand the precise objective of the information commitments," the governments have taken," complained Baron Didrik Sney of Belgium's top oil company, Petrofina. "There have been no details so far but in general too much is being asked for no apparent reason."

The energy agreement reached at a Sept. 30 meeting of 12 industrial nations in Brussels stipulates types of information which must be made available by governments to the new agency in Paris. How the governments get the details from companies is their business, experts say, but they have to get them.

Approval Necessary

The council's approval is a necessary step before any agreement can be submitted to the union's 120,000 active members in 25 states under a ratification process that could take 10 days or more.

Disagreement yesterday was continuous, and applied even to the agenda for the day's negotiations. At the end of the day, only the slimmest hope appeared to remain that a strike would be averted by bargaining during the week.

Guy Farmer, general counsel for the producers, denied that an impasse had been reached that required a breakoff in the talks. "We are willing to continue to negotiate around the clock," he said.

Union spokesmen said management's lack of response to their most recent economic package made further discussion fruitless. Mr. Farmer replied that many issues, both economic and non-economic, remained unresolved, "and we felt we ought to clean up the non-economic matters first."

The first of two meetings yesterday was devoted primarily to the issue of proper grievance machinery, including ways to settle disputes arising from wildcat strikes. That lasted 2 1/2 hours and was to have been followed by a late-afternoon bargaining session.

No Response

When the second meeting convened just before 5 p.m., it lasted only long enough for Mr. Miller to learn that there would be no association response on wages, cost-of-living adjustments, sick pay, severance pay and other matters.

Coal reserves available to industry are such that power-generating utilities might be able to withstand a short strike. But steel manufacturers have a limited coal stockpile and might have to consider cutting back production as a hedge against a prolonged fuel shortage.

The union has a firm tradition, now part of its constitution, of not working without a finally approved contract.

A management spokesman yesterday denied the charge that the association acted in "con-empt" of the mine workers. He said the operators felt they could address the wage problem and other economic issues more intelligently once they could assess the expected cost of grievance machinery and issues involving working conditions.

Obituaries

Hermann Williams, U.S. Art Leader

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Hermann Williams Jr., 66, director emeritus of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, which he led from 1947 to 1968, died yesterday of cancer at his Washington home.

Mr. Williams, holder of degrees from Harvard and the University of London, was assistant curator of painting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art here from 1939 until 1946, when he joined the Corcoran as assistant director. He was co-author with Bartlett Bredon of "William Sidney Mount, 1807-1883," and also wrote "The Civil War: The Artists' Record," and "Mirror to the American Past: A Survey of American Genre Painting, 1750-1900."

Joseph Reap

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Joseph Reap, 60, a veteran public affairs officer for the State Department, died in a hospital

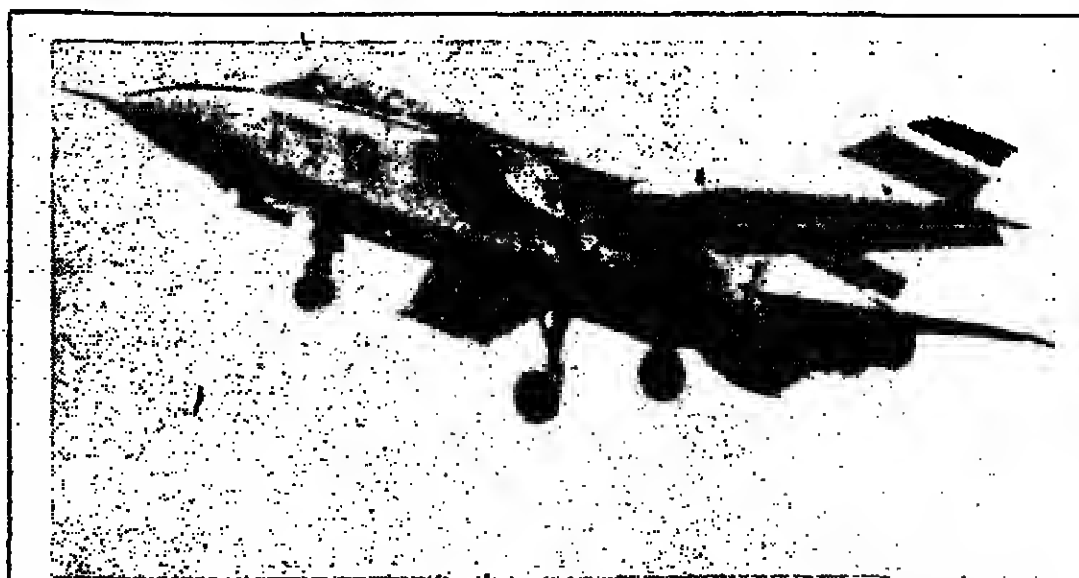
here yesterday, two days after suffering a stroke.

He held a variety of positions in the Press Office at the State Department, including that of chief of the news media branch and then deputy director of the news division from 1956 until 1960.

One of his most delicate and demanding assignments was to help arrange the two-week U.S. tour of the late Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev in 1959. Three charter planes of reporters followed the Soviet leader across the country during that trip.

Gen. George Borkan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Retired Maj. Gen. George Borkan, 50, former quartermaster general of the Army and a veteran of three wars, died Saturday in Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He served as director of the Berlin airlift supply operations during the 1948-49 Russian blockade of that city.



NEW PLANE—Prototype of multirole combat aircraft making its first flight at British military airport near Warton in northern England last week. Italy and West Germany, along with Britain, are expected to take part in development of the plane.

Sark's Women Can Bank on 'Liberation'

SARK, Channel Islands, Nov. 4 (AP)—Women's Lib has come to this tiny island ruled as a feudal fiefdom since 1563.

Under the island's ancient code, women were considered the chattels, or personal property, of their husbands. But Friday night the Sark Chief Pleas, or parliament, began to change all that.

The 40 landowners and people's deputies in the Chief Pleas passed three separate bills that would allow women to open bank accounts, make wills, hold insurance policies, start businesses and keep their own wages.

The feudal code still bans divorce for the 572 inhabitants of the 3 1/2-mile-long island just

off the French coast in the English Channel. But it is easily obtained on the neighboring island of Guernsey.

For 47 years Sark was ruled by a woman—Dame Sibyl Hathaway, the 21st seigneur of Sark since Queen Elizabeth I granted the island 411 years ago to Walter de Carteret, the first seigneur, and instructed him to

Before she died July 14, Dame Sibyl expressed interest in emancipating Sark's women. Her grandson and successor, Michael Beaumont, 47, cast his vote for the bills in the Chief Pleas. A Bristol aeronautical engineer, he plans to move permanently to Sark in April.

Before taking effect, the new laws have to go before Queen Elizabeth II and her Privy Council and then be registered as laws in the Guernsey Royal Court, a process expected to take until spring.

Sark's women are not unanimously pleased by the impending changes. Mrs. Lillian Barker, who actively campaigned against changes in the feudal code, said:

"We have lived very happily under these laws like our ancestors before us and now they are going to be changed just to please a few English people. Many Sarkese feel bitter about it and I am afraid there may be friction."

Despite Shortcomings in U.S. Program

Study Asks Revenue Sharing's Continuation

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—A two-year study of federal revenue sharing has concluded that despite some shortcomings, the \$30.2-billion program should be renewed as soon as possible, and on a long-term basis.

Passed in 1972 as the cornerstone of President Richard Nixon's new federalism, the program has been returning money to 29,000 state and local governments. The five-year plan is just past the halfway point and has resulted in the disbursement of more than \$15 billion, officials said here.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, composed of private citizens, members of Congress and representatives of local and state governments, has concluded that Congress should renew the plan, due to expire Dec. 31, 1976.

The commission, established in 1959 by Congress to monitor national governmental operations, was an early supporter of revenue sharing.

Its chairman is Robert Merriam, a Chicago business executive. Among its 23 members are Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The commission supported renewal of the program despite strong contentions that it has failed to attract a significant amount of citizen participation in the design of new local programs and that there are insufficient safeguards against racial and sexual discrimination in the use of the funds.

On the positive side, the commission said, revenue sharing has served to help equalize rich and poor states, has given more to needy central cities than to well-to-do suburbs and has allowed states and local communities to enjoy a healthy and wide discretion in use of the money.

There was some division of opinion as to what form revenue sharing should take in the future. Local officials, who are recipients of revenue sharing, supported the majority opinion that funds should come from a permanent trust rather than in five-year appropriations.

Furthermore, they believed that the funds should be tied to a constant percentage of the federal personal income tax base. This approach, they asserted, would allow local governments and spending agencies to plan on the basis of known income sources.

Mass War Grave Found in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Construction workers digging a new road on Mount Parnis, 20 miles north of here, discovered the mass grave of 17 persons executed by the German occupation forces in 1944, the police said.

The grave was examined by police specialists, a spokesman said.

The victims were executed in retaliation for the killing of a German soldier. They were all shepherds who belonged to three families living in Legrena, an area south of Athens who took their sheep to Mount Parnis for the summer.

Sen. Muskie said he preferred the flexibility of periodic appropriations.

Representatives of civil rights organizations, minority groups and Sen. Muskie have criticized the Office of Revenue Sharing for not being more active in enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions of the program.

The commission found that out of 41 civil rights complaints handled by the office between October, 1972, and June, 1974, 18 had been resolved, 23 were in the process of negotiation and one was in court.

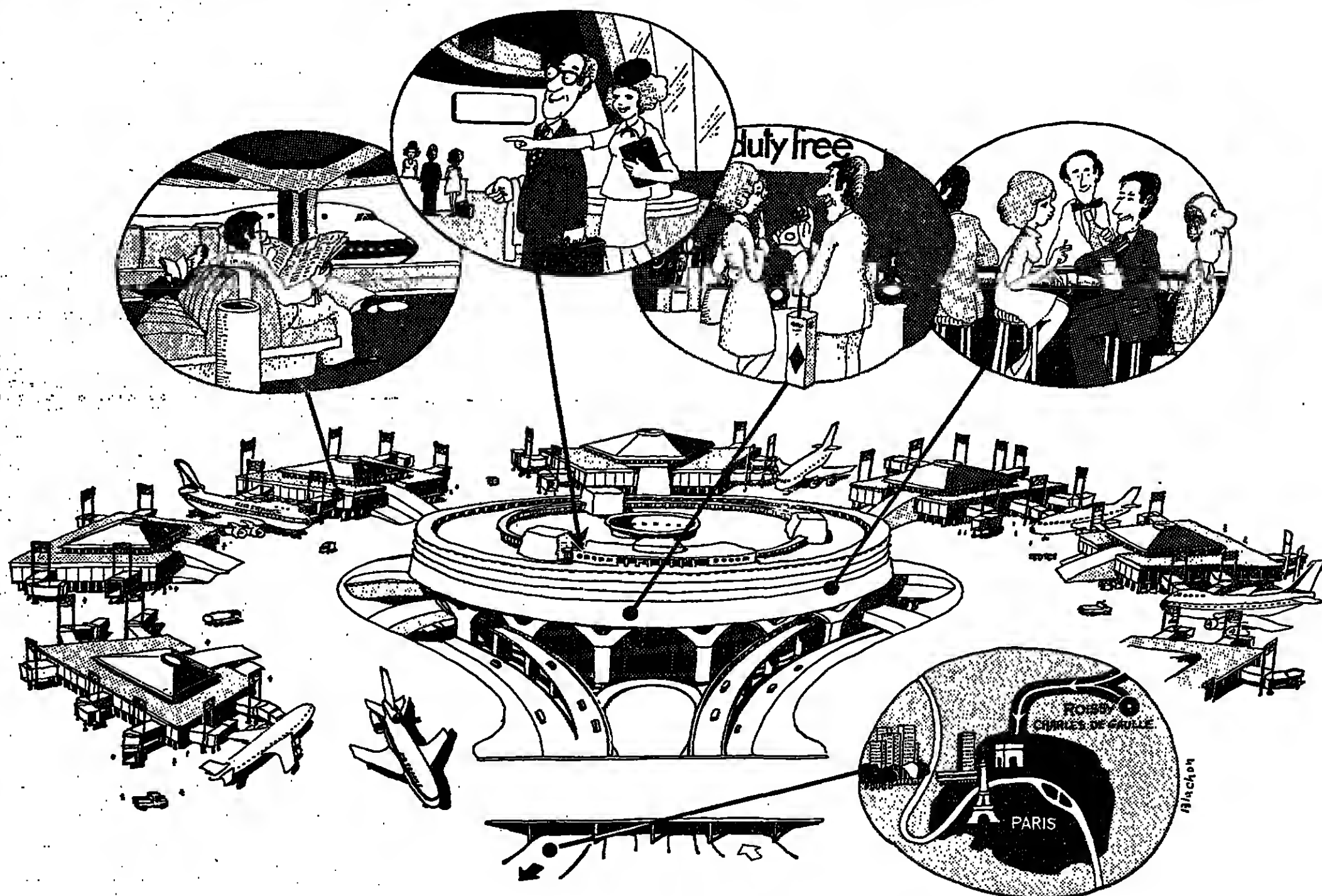
"The Office of Revenue Sharing has tended to emphasize mediation and conciliation in the resolution of allegations of discrimination," the commission found.

Director's View

Graham Watt, director of the office, said that he did not favor a much larger compliance program in connection with revenue sharing, preferring instead to work through local and state agencies that deal with minority and sexual discrimination.

The commission's call for early extension of revenue sharing meant that the program's supporters anticipated a tough political battle, according to Richard Nathan, a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, who is directing a study of revenue sharing.

The dissent of Sen. Muskie was an early warning to revenue-sharing supporters, he said, as well as a shift of revenue-sharing monitoring from the House Finance and Ways and Means Committees to the Government Operations Committee.



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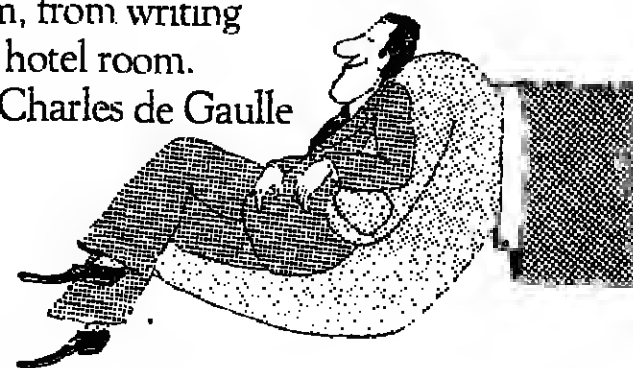
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Doctors Assailed as Being Timid

Soviet Satirical Magazine Attacks Increase in Smoking

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (NYT).—Krokodil, the Soviet satirical weekly magazine, appeared recently with a cover cartoon showing a yellow-faced, green-eyed smoker, head on the table like a suicide victim, hand clutching a pack of cigarettes with one protruding from the pack like the barrel of a pistol.

In a striking attack on smoking in this country, where anti-smoking advertisements are infrequent, Krokodil devoted an entire 16-page issue to the question. It disclosed that smoking had grown four times as rapidly as the population since 1970.

Domestic cigarette production this year, according to Vladimir Kholostov, chief of the tobacco administration, will hit 873 billion—enough for everyone over 14 to smoke 100 packs a year even without sizable imports

from Bulgaria, Cuba, Yugoslavia and the United States. By comparison, the average American aged 18 or over smokes over 300 packs a year.

The rise in Soviet cigarette production since 1970 has been 15.5 per cent, while the rise in population has been just under 4 per cent.

The Thing to Do

The Krokodil article confirmed what almost any Soviet citizen will tell a visitor—that smoking is increasingly fashionable and popular especially among women and young people, despite the introduction of more expensive brands.

The rough-cut Primas, cheapest of all, still sell for 14 kopecks (18 cents) a pack. The more popular Stolicheye or Kossiyeche cost 40 kopecks (52 cents) and some people will pay 80 kopecks (78 cents) for Yava long.

Krokodil, deploring the typical Soviet practice of citing bad examples in the West whenever trying to combat harmful practices at home, noted the timidity of articles by doctors quoting findings abroad on the harmful effects of smoking. "In a word, all these terrors take place somewhere in far-off lands or in the countries of capitalism," Krokodil said. "And our smoker is left with the brave hope that this does not affect him personally."

Another Krokodil target is social pressure, especially from elders and superiors. Krokodil criticizes stars of stage and screen for using smoking as a device to cover any dimension, blames teachers for setting bad examples for students and chides parents for encouraging their youngsters to start the habit.

A cartoon portrays a group of

boys smoking near the rest room in their school, while smoke clouds pour out of the teachers' room down the hall. The caption reads: "Our teachers are just like children."

A cartoon unusual for the Soviet press shows God in heaven wearing a gas mask as protection against rising clouds of smoke from earth and muttering, "There's only one way out—we'll have to have another flood." Elsewhere, a cartoon shows the serpent in the Garden of Eden offering Adam and Eve a pack of Soviet cigarettes.

In many public places signs are forbidding smoking except in special rooms. Krokodil observed that the signs are widely ignored and acknowledged.

"Such a sign hangs in our office, too, but you cannot see it for the smoke."

Détente Being Allowed Into South America

U.S., Latins' Isolation of Cuba Is Starting to Break Down

By Joseph Novitski

BOGOTA, Nov. 4 (WP).—The diplomatic and economic wall that was built around Cuba by the United States and its Latin American allies more than a decade ago has begun to crumble under pressure from the Latin Americans.

For 14 years, three U.S. administrations have used economic aid, diplomatic pressure, military intervention and the CIA to enforce a political and economic

embargo, cutting Cuba off from Latin America.

Now, for the first time since cold war tensions began to ease, détente is being allowed into Latin America.

"American economic dominance in this part of the world exists as a matter of fact," Carlos Lleras Restrepo, a former president of Colombia, said in a recent interview. "But the Latin countries have learned, after voting along to keep China out of the United Nations for 30 years, that the U.S. changes its diplomatic position strictly in accordance with its own interests and that there is no need to follow."

Sugar Imports Cut

The wall isolating Cuba from its neighbors and trading partners in the United States, the Caribbean and South America was designed to keep Fidel Castro's formula of Socialist revolution from spreading through the hemisphere. The United States

begin this isolation by cutting off Cuban sugar imports and all U.S. exports to the island in 1960, after Mr. Castro came to power, and by backing the abortive invasion at the Bay of Pigs the next year.

Under U.S. pressure, Latin American countries then helped to build the wall with unilateral actions and collective diplomatic decisions between 1961 and 1964. Recently, many of the countries

U.S., Spain Open Talks On Bases Agreement

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The United States and Spain today opened negotiations for the renewal of the agreement granting the U.S. Navy and Air Force the use of four Spanish bases.

Sources close to the government said Spain was expected to ask the United States for a formal security treaty in exchange for continued use of the bases.

that helped start the quarantine have taken the initiative to end it—countries such as Chile, Peru, Argentina and Panama.

Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, the firmest U.S. allies when the embargo was set up by the Organization of American States, have requested that the original decision be reconsidered.

Next weekend, a conference of O.A.S. will convene in 20 countries will meet in Quito, Ecuador, and the required two-thirds majority is expected to vote to leave each member country free to choose its own kind of relations with Cuba. For the first time in the history of the Cuban controversy, the United States, so far as Latin diplomats in three countries have been able to determine, has no clear position.

"The problem is over now," said Arturo Frondizi, president of Argentina, when the United States, under President John Kennedy, began pushing for the isolation of Cuba.

Full Reconciliation
"Now we're heading toward the full reconciliation of Cuba in the Latin American community," Mr. Frondizi said. "But what has changed is the relationship between the United States and Russia, not relations with Latin America."

Isolating Cuba from Latin America failed to bring down Premier Castro's government or force it to change course, as three U.S. presidents apparently hoped it would. In the view of Latin American leaders, it halted the spread of Cuban-style revolution only when the United States was willing to intervene in Latin American internal affairs. For these leaders the policy had three other effects that were predicted by public figures as it was taking shape in 1961 and 1962.

Mr. Frondizi made his predictions in letters to and conversations with Mr. Kennedy. The late Francisco Santiago Dantes of Brazil, then foreign minister, made his publicly in speeches.

First, Cuba, despite Mr. Castro's vaunted nationalism, became a Soviet satellite.

Then the inter-American system of defense alliances and the O.A.S., which had been built on the principle of self-determination for all member states, was strained to the breaking point.

Latin American leaders asserted that the precedent for intervention set by the decision in 1962 to expel Cuba from the inter-American system opened the way for the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 and for CIA support for the opposition to the late president Salvador Allende of Chile.

"The U.S. became the great judge of the fitness of governments in the hemisphere," said Sen. Julio Turbay, who argued with the United States in favor of diplomatic action against Cuba when he was Colombian foreign minister in 1961. "That was not what we had intended."

Increasingly Radicalized

Finally, Latin domestic politics became increasingly radicalized under the pressure to line up on the U.S. side in the cold war. Stumbling democratic governments that had favored Cuba's right to go its own way were ousted by military coups in Argentina in 1963, in Brazil in 1964 and in Chile last year.

But now even Mr. Castro has been showing signs that he wants an end not only to Cuba's isolation from Latin America but from the United States as well.

The top of the wall around Cuba was completed in 1964, after the coup in Brazil, when Venezuela presented evidence to the O.A.S. of Cuba's clandestine landing of arms in Venezuela.

Under the collective defense treaty reached at Rio de Janeiro, with a two-thirds rule in effect, the O.A.S. membership voted to make the break in diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba mandatory.

It is that decision that will be under review starting Friday in Quito.

Summit Site A Problem for U.S., Russians

Facilities Limited in Remote Vladivostok

By Peter Osnes

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (WP).—President Ford's meeting later this month with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in an isolated compound near Vladivostok is posing some serious logistical problems for Soviet and American planners.

In discussions over the last few days with U.S. diplomats, the Russians have made it clear that facilities at the site, about 50 minutes by helicopter from Vladivostok, are very limited.

As a result, the Russians said that only about 60 non-Soviet journalists, including technicians and supervisory personnel, will be accredited for the visit. Apparently, a similar number of Soviet journalists will be on hand.

Under Negotiations

What is not clear yet is whether the proposed 60 figure includes all foreign reporters, Eastern Europeans, Western Europeans and others, or just Americans. That point, an American source said today, is under negotiation.

In any event, the Soviet decision to restrict coverage means that the majority of reporters traveling with Mr. Ford to Japan and South Korea before he meets with Mr. Brezhnev will be unable to cover the Vladivostok talks.

The two previous summit conferences in the Soviet Union were accessible to all journalists and the events attracted hundreds from the United States and elsewhere.

Vladivostok for years has been closed to foreigners and the initial announcement of the summit there raised the possibility that those restrictions had been lifted. They were not.

Mr. Ford, whose tentative schedule calls for him to arrive before lunch on Nov. 23 and leave before lunch on Nov. 24, will be taken directly to the site of the sessions, apparently a collection of guest houses and sanatorium set in a wood far from any population center.

The press will be kept in an equally remote place, 15 minutes' distance away.

Before the summit talks could be announced during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent visit here, one of the stumbling blocks reportedly was the difficulty in choosing an appropriate place for the meeting.

Unknown to Americans

Vladivostok was chosen because no other location in the Far East was suitable. But since the area has been closed for so long, Americans here have no idea as to what to expect in the way of accommodations and accommodations for the elaborate entourage that travels with the President.

An advance party from the U.S. Embassy is going on a scouting mission this week. Vladivostok, which is Peter the Great's bay in the Sea of Japan, is about 6,000 miles from the Soviet capital.

Police in Seoul Seek Arrest of 13 in Hotel Fire

SEOUL, Nov. 4 (AP).—Seoul police say they are seeking warrants for the arrest of 13 persons employed at the Brown Hotel, in which 88 persons died in a fire early yesterday.

The police said their list included the business manager and two other employees of the hotel's nightclub. Seventy-two bodies were found in the club, and a survivor said the only exit door was locked when the fire started, apparently to prevent anyone getting out without paying his bill.

The municipal government said it fired a police station chief and the director of a regional office of public hygiene because fire-prevention measures were inadequate and the nightclub had not closed at 2 a.m., as required by law.

The fire, Korea's second worst hotel disaster, broke out shortly before 3 a.m. yesterday in the 36-room hotel, which is on the top three floors of a seven-story building. The search for victims ended today with 88 bodies and with 35 persons hospitalized for burns and other injuries.

Japan Sets Campaign Promoting Ford Visit

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—The government plans a campaign of lectures and advertisements to promote public enthusiasm for President Ford's visit to Japan Nov. 18-23.

The Kyodo News Service said today.

Kyodo said the newspaper ads and lectures by pro-American scholars are intended to counter the anti-Ford and anti-American campaigns the leftists are planning. Violent anti-American demonstrations in 1967 resulted in cancellation of a visit to Japan by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This time the leftists say there will be no violence.



HOLES DON'T HOLD—Some hats work fine as sun helmets, but this Saigon cyclist's sun helmet isn't one of them. The ventilation holes meant numerous trips between the gutter tap and the bicycle taxi that they were trying to wash down between fares.

News Analysis

Disillusion, Economic Slide Behind Opposition to Thieu

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, which has just begun to take to the streets, did not materialize overnight. It has been building during the 21 months of disillusion, economic decline and war that have followed the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

Although Mr. Thieu is now being attacked for corruption and repression of his regime, he is, at bottom, being blamed for presiding over non-Communist South Vietnam at a time when things have gone from bad to very bad.

And, as they look to the future, many informed Vietnamese have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that whatever government holds power in Saigon will not much longer be able to afford Mr. Thieu's policy of uncompromising military confrontation with the Communists.

Over the years, many South Vietnamese, perhaps most, have come to believe that the United States is the arbiter of their destiny. When they perceive that their small nation is no longer the pivot of Washington's foreign policy, when they see the American Congress halve South Vietnam's military appropriation, when they hear Mr. Thieu denounce his closest ally for betrayal of a supposed pledge of support, they draw their own conclusions.

"Now the United States and others are talking about national reconciliation and concord," observed an anti-Communist parish priest who had thousands of Catholics out of North Vietnam 30 years ago. "These are the words of the times."

Again, seen from here, the Nixon resignation was a stunning blow to Mr. Thieu. It did not matter that, objectively, President Ford was probably better able to help Saigon with what it needed most—money. Richard Nixon had spent by Mr. Thieu for five years; their destinies were seen to be intertwined.

To be sure, the Americans have not abandoned Mr. Thieu and there is no evidence that they have been manipulating his opponents. On the contrary, Ambassador Graham Martin has pledged his support to the government that the South Vietnamese people "have freely chosen in their struggle against the cruel North Vietnamese aggression."

There is a bit of fiction in all

Russia, Portugal To Draw Up Pacts For Cooperation

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Portugal have announced plans to negotiate a series of cooperation agreements to cement the new bond between Moscow and Lisbon.

The announcement yesterday was made at the end of a four-day visit by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party and a government minister without portfolio.

A joint communiqué said the two sides "found it desirable to prepare drafts of bilateral agreements and submit them for examination to their governments."

It said talks for a trade pact would begin next month.

Mr. Cunhal's delegation was the first official Portuguese group to visit Moscow since the founding of the Soviet state 57 years ago.

Old A-Arms Seen Fueling Power Plants

AEC Official Suggests Idea for Military Bases

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has proposed that the Defense Department, as a move toward easing the energy crisis, build nuclear power plants, fueled by fissionable material from obsolete atomic weapons, for military bases.

As envisioned by Dr. Harold Agnew, the director of the Atomic Energy Commission's laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M., some of the nuclear power plants for overseas bases could be mounted on barges or in sunken submarine hulls. For major bases in the United States, he suggested that the Defense Department cooperate with private industry in building a standardized atomic power plant that could meet a range of power requirements.

The proposal was presented by Dr. Agnew in a private lecture in September before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City. With Dr. Agnew's permission, a copy of his lecture is being circulated by some of his scientific colleagues, who view the proposal as a novel approach toward using the atomic weapons stockpile and nuclear power technology to ease the Pentagon's dependence upon petroleum products.

About 71 per cent of the Defense Department's energy consumption goes for electricity and heating. Some is produced in military generating plants, but most is purchased from local utilities.

'Seen as Possible'

In urging that the Defense Department "initiate an accelerated program to provide nuclear power plants for its bases worldwide," Dr. Agnew said the Pentagon "should pursue a policy of giving up its dependence on petroleum products whenever possible, as soon as possible."

His proposal, as he noted in his lecture, has drawn an initial negative reaction from Defense Department officials, who have raised the objection of the high cost of constructing nuclear power plants.

As a solution to the cost problem, Dr. Agnew suggested that the Defense Department could "buy in" by providing private firms building the plants with nuclear fuel obtained from a stockpile of obsolete atomic weapons. This proposal for "mining the stockpile," in turn, is related to a program long pushed by the Atomic Energy Commission's weapons laboratories to "modernize the stockpile" by production of a new generation of more accurate, less powerful atomic weapons for battlefield use.

Selective modernization of the stockpile, he estimated, would recover thousands of kilograms of enriched uranium and plutonium that could be used in reactors to produce electrical energy. As an example, he said there was one type of atomic weapon in the stockpile which, if reduced in number by 50 per cent, could provide enough enriched uranium to fuel 25 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plants.

For remote bases, he said technology was available to build mobile atomic power plants producing up to 100 megawatts of electricity. The plants, he suggested, could be mounted on barges or preferably in modified submarine hulls which could be sunk in about 100 feet of water, making the plants "essentially immune" to non-nuclear attack.

As "typical installations" for such mobile plants, he listed Holy Loch in Scotland, Subic Bay in the Philippines, Athens, Naples and Greenland.

Woman Gets 12 Life Terms For U.K. Army Bus Bombing

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A former member of the Women's Royal Army Corps, Judith Ward, 25, today was sentenced to life in prison for her part in the M-63 Motorway army bus blast which killed 12 persons last February.

In addition to a life sentence for each of the 12 deaths, the judge sentenced Miss Ward to 20 years in jail for causing the blast, 10 years for a bomb blast at the Military Defense College at Litchfield, where 10 persons were injured, and five years for a bomb blast at London's Brompton railway station.

The guilty verdicts were returned by a jury of nine men and three women at the Wakefield Crown Court.

Admits Role

Miss Ward, who admitted to playing a part in the bomb attack against the bus, had pleaded not guilty to murder and not guilty of causing the other bomb blasts.

The prosecution said that Miss Ward had been a gunrunner and an intelligence officer and that she had made, carried and planted bombs for the Irish Republican Army.



Judith Ward

A bomb planted in the rear of an army bus carrying servicemen and their families exploded Feb. 4 on the M-63 Motorway, 300 miles north of London.

There were 37 persons on the bus when the bomb exploded, killing 12 and injuring 13 persons.



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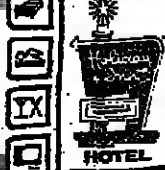
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Satellite TV Hit by Static In UN Talks

Technology Waiting
For Political Accord

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT).—In a few years, any home set anywhere in the world should be able to pick up clear television images from, say, New York, relayed by a system of satellites.

However, a broad coalition of Communist and Third World states in the UN is pressing for an international agreement to limit the scope of the expected technological breakthrough.

The question has been discussed in UN bodies since the late 1960s, when the technology began to advance. The Soviet Union caused surprise in 1972 when it made a formal move for an international convention on direct television by satellite. The General Assembly then called for a draft on the subject.

The United States has accepted the principle of international regulation, but is opposed to keeping long-range television from being used permanently. Involved are such issues as freedom of expression, the free flow of information, political propaganda and differences in cultural values.

During a recent discussion on the subject in a UN committee, an Arab delegate mentioned that television programs might feature times considered the same of art in one country, but judged pornographic in another.

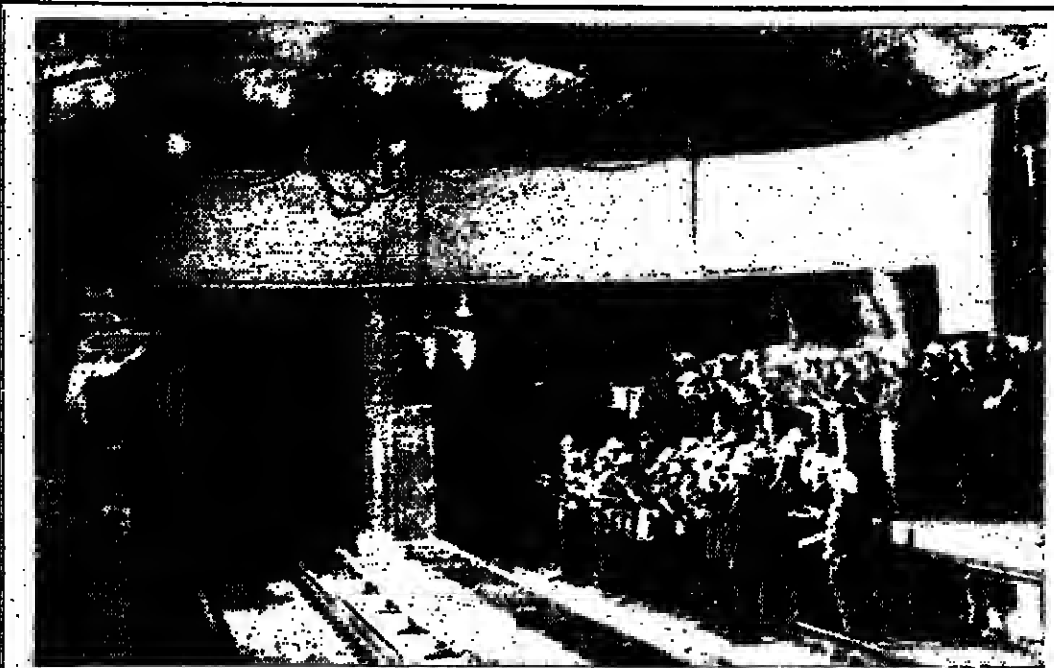
Recently, the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the peaceful uses of outer space, recommending, among other things, the elaboration of principles governing the use by states of artificial satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements.

Nevertheless, such an accord seems far away. Only the United States and the Soviet Union could develop the worldwide television and even they would have to refine their technologies.

Communist countries clearly regard not only ideas and information but also the lure of Western consumer society.

"Direct television broadcasting can be of use to mankind only on condition that it is based on observance of the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit," T. Rozetulsk of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic told the General Assembly committee. He did not say who should determine what programs were admissible.

Thomas Kuchel of the United States said in the debate that new technology should be used "in an effective and constructive way" without inhibiting what offers the potential for important contributions to education and communication. "In this world of rapidly increasing contacts and interaction among nations," Mr. Kuchel remarked, "we need to understand more about each other rather than



SUBWAY SERENADE—Strange but very pleasant sounds were recently heard coming from the Washington, D.C., underground. The Choral Arts Society was testing acoustics for a 1975 opening concert in the capital's brand new subway system.

Bordeaux Trial Told of Wine-Mixing Fraud

BORDEAUX, Nov. 4 (AP).—A fraud inspector told the "winegate" trial here today that the leading wine shipping company of Cruse illegally "topped up" high quality Bordeaux wines with cheaper stock from the Riviera.

Julien Le Derff, who carried out extensive investigations in the cellars of the 160-year-old Cruse firm, said members of the Cruse family who shrewd him around said that evaporation losses were compensated for with "an excellent Riviera wine."

Yvan Cruse, one of the two directors of the company on trial with 16 other persons on charges of wine frauds, denied the charge.

Mr. Le Derff said that when done correctly, "the wines are topped-up from a barrel of the same wine sacrificed for the purpose. Evidently, the operation means a sure loss of 6 per cent a year. The temptation is great to top up with an ordinary wine."

If this was done, he said, "all wines other than those bottled outside the cellars" lost their authenticity. He said the bottles could not be sold as "appellation contrôlée"—the title that signifies a limited production wine, unadulterated and of higher quality.

Mr. Le Derff also gave lengthy testimony alleging that Cruse records that he wished to check had disappeared or were altered during his investigations. The

Cruse firm claimed that the documents were only for internal use and were either destroyed routinely or that changes made had no official character.

The trial involves charges that some two million bottles of Bordeaux's annual exports of 600 million bottles were fraudulently labeled.

Ties Between U.S., Bulgaria Are Suddenly Warming Up

By Malcolm W. Browne

SOFIA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Bulgaria, which has resisted the thaw in the cold war longer and more consistently than other members of the Soviet bloc, is showing signs of accepting the idea of coexistence with the United States.

Americans here speculate that the reasons are both economic and political. Bulgaria wants to do more business with the United States, and has apparently decided that détente between Moscow and Washington can be trusted to endure, at least for a while.

"Whatever the reasons," an American said, "there has been more improvement in American-Bulgarian relations during the last few months than at any time since World War II."

Among the developments have been these:

• For years, the United States had vainly pressed Bulgaria for exit visas for about 60 persons with close relatives living in the United States, most of whom fled Bulgaria illegally. Last week, Bulgaria issued the first such visa, to Kuma Nacheva Dyankova, who wishes to visit her son, Ivan Diankov of Hollywood. Americans hope this will mark the beginning of greater freedom of travel for Bulgarians.

• Last month, Bulgaria agreed to stop jamming the Voice of America.

• Last April, Bulgaria and the United States signed a consular convention, according to stronger provisions for the safety of Americans in Bulgaria.

• American diplomats say Bulgarian treatment of them has improved. They are now issued multiple-entry visas, facilitating quick trips outside the country, to Yugoslavia, for example, to buy food and other goods not available in Bulgaria. Americans also say they are beginning to have some access to Bulgarian government officials.

• Recently, Deputy Premier Ivan Popov visited the United States for talks involving both politics and trade. Bulgarian officials have since said that during the next five-year plan (1976-80), Bulgaria may buy \$2.5 billion in American goods, especially heavy machinery. Current trade is \$11 million a year.

It is evident that despite the friendlier climate, relations between the two nations are far from ideal.

"These things go up and down with Bulgaria," a Western diplomat said. "Your people are getting nice treatment for the moment, partly because of Popov's visit. But I would not count on a honeymoon lasting long in this case."

Vandalize Now —Pay Later

MODENA, Italy, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Giovanni Campanini was hauled off to jail after being arrested on charges of damaging public property—but after making the rounds of local jails, he was back home again.

Officials said there was just no room for him—and they asked him to report back in a few days' time, when they hope to have an empty cell.

4 Leftists Slain In Argentina in 24-Hour Period

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP).—Four young leftists were slain in Argentina in a 24-hour period, police said today, in apparent rightist retaliation for the bomb murder of the country's top policeman.

The bullet-riddled bodies of Juan Carlos Nievas, 23, and Ruben Bousas, 20, members of the Socialist Workers party, were found several hours after armed men, with police identification badges took them from their homes.

A third party member, Arturo Robles Urquiza, 30, was shot to death after being kidnapped and a 30-year-old leftist Peronist, Prof. Carlos Alberto Della Riva, was kidnapped and murdered in La Plata, 30 miles south of the capital. He taught in the university of La Plata, where two officials, both leftist Peronists, were murdered last month by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA).

The new slayings occurred after the chief of the federal police, Alberto Villar, 51, and his wife were killed by a bomb attached to their small boat Friday.

The Montoneros, an underground organization linked to the leftist faction of Peronism, claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Villar. A communiqué from the Montoneros accused Mr. Villar of having played a key role in the organization of the AAA.

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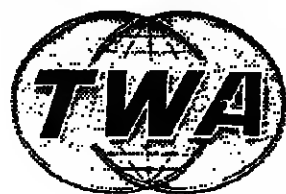
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France to Get \$7 Billion in Loans in 1974**But Minister Warns Credit Only Temporary**

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has hinted in an interview that France will have borrowed \$7 billion this year in long-term loans on the international capital market as a means of offsetting an expected \$6-billion to \$7-billion payments deficit.

"This process can only be temporary," Mr. Fourcade said. "The economic situation has allowed the financing of the deficit this year without problems, but such a solution is unworkable over the next 10 years," he said in an interview with Danielle Hémel's international monthly newsletter.

Mr. Fourcade said about 50 percent of this year's payments deficit will be accounted for by trade, and noted that due to borrowings France's gold and foreign currency reserves are higher than at the beginning of the year.

The French official does not believe the prices of crude oil will decline but thinks they will stabilize "around current average levels." Nor does he share U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns' view that a sharp decline in oil prices is the only way to solve the crisis.

"In my opinion, the U.S. must practice a very restrictive monetary policy and doesn't have sufficient confidence in the economy," he said.

Mr. Fourcade reaffirmed that

Jean-Pierre Fourcade

France will not join the energy group of 13 as that would break its bilateral relations with oil producers.

He disclosed that France is negotiating with Iraq, Venezuela and Algeria long-term contracts similar to the 10-year, \$4-billion accord signed with Iran earlier this year.

\$1-Billion Deposit

Under the agreement, he said, Iran will deposit with the Bank of France \$1 billion over three years, with France beginning to supply equipment from 1977.

"If I succeed in concluding similar accords with Venezuela and Algeria, I won't have to borrow (overseas) any more and I can maintain an honorable gross national product growth of about 4 per cent," he said.

Mr. Fourcade does not believe in the recycling of petrodollars. "I'm not interested in short-term deposits. What I desire is long-term agreements (with oil producers) involving advance deposits in order to ensure employment," he said.

Canada Begins to Feel Pinch Of Economic Decline in U.S.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The slumping U.S. economy is sending ripples through Canada.

Canada and the United States are one another's largest trading partners. Canada has recently been shipping about two-thirds of its exports to the United States and the United States has been sending about 30 per cent of its exports to Canada. "The fact that Canada is particularly vulnerable to business troubles in the United States,"

Until recently "we have been

able to postpone the repercussions of what has been happening to the U.S. economy," says a Canadian government economist. "But the physical volume of our exports to the United States is starting to reflect the economic downturn south of the border."

After estimating "growth" due merely to rising prices, the economist notes that Canada's automobile exports to the United States are running several percentage points behind year-earlier levels.

Other Declines

And, he says, much steeper declines are occurring in some businesses. Lumber sales to the United States, after discounting inflation, are down nearly 30 per cent overall, and exports of factory goods, after price adjustment, are down about 9 per cent, the analyst reports.

In dollar terms, slight gains are still being registered in most export areas. Auto shipments to the United States, in dollars, are up about 1 per cent from 1973 levels. Newsprint shipments are similar.

However, Canadian officials wonder whether the sluggish United States market will force Canadian exporters to resort to widespread price cutting to try to keep customers. "The fact that the United States is bound eventually to have its effect on many prices," an Ottawa-based analyst forecasts. He observes that "copper prices, already down about 5 per cent from a peak early this summer."

Despite such problems with the United States, however, Canada's economy is deemed unlikely to suffer the sort of sharp decline that may well overtake some major industrial countries in coming months.

The Canadian government recently reduced its estimate of economic growth in the year ahead, but only slightly. Canada's gross national product, allowing for price increases, is expected to grow 4 per cent next year, down from a previous estimate of 4.5 per cent.

Canadian trade, it should be added, is not being affected only by such external factors as the U.S. economic slowdown. It also is hurt, analysts agree, by a worsening Canadian labor climate.

In the first half of this year, a record 5.1 million man-hours were lost because of strikes and walk-outs. A recent grain-handlers strike at the Canadian west coast delayed exports for more than a month.

There also is a bright side to the country's trade picture. Canada is an oil exporter, and soaring oil prices are helping its overall trade balance. Also, recent price increases on natural gas sold to the United States raises the price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas to \$1 from 61 cents.

That move, alone, is expected to bring an additional \$300 million yearly in export revenue.

Price of Sugar Soars To Record £600 a Ton

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Free market sugar prices reached an all-time high of \$600 in a deal concluded on the London Terminal Market today.

This puts a wholesale price tag of \$2.75 cents on a pound of sugar which still has to be refined before it reaches the consumer.

A leading London sugar broker who reported the isolated transaction said it was impossible to determine how much sugar was sold at this price.

The market later eased to

\$283 a long ton, or 83 cents a pound. On Friday the long ton was selling at \$267, or 68.30 cents a pound. These prices are for spot sugar by December.

Sugar futures were all trading with limits-up restrictions. Under new London Terminal Market rules, the limit was set at £20 over Friday's official midday closing. This put March futures at \$474.50 a long ton, or 49.63 cents a pound.

The Terminal Market pool had about 35,000 tons of sugar to dispose of this morning and informants said it was being snapped up by Middle East buyers and dealers expecting to get still higher prices.

Some of the morning flurry was caused by reports that Hungary—where beet crop was practically destroyed by recent rains and floods—bought white sugar in Western Europe for around \$265 a metric ton free on rail. This metric ton is smaller than the long ton used by London dealers.

Market informants guessed the sugar was smuggled from Italy to Yugoslavia and then sold to Hungary. Italian dealers could not legally sell the sugar abroad because the Common Market is not granting export licenses for the commodity, which is scarce in EEC nations.

But London dealers said the sugar was smuggled from Italy to Yugoslavia and then sold to Hungary. Italian dealers could not legally sell the sugar abroad because the Common Market is not granting export licenses for the commodity, which is scarce in EEC nations.

Russian Order Reported

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Russia ordered up to 500,000 tons of sugar in the open world market today, posing the threat of another rise in the global price, sugar trade circles said.

"The Soviet move indicates the Russian sugar beet crop is shorter than expected and that Cuba cannot supply Russia's additional needs," said a spokesman for B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists and brokers.

The Cuban crop also has been reported as short.

Herstatt Plan By Gerling Seen Failing

COLOGNE, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Banking sources today rated as slim the chances for success of insurance magnate Hans Gerling's suggestion for compensation of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt creditors.

The sources said there is serious doubt that West German banks will be willing to play the compensation role foreseen for them by Mr. Gerling. In addition, creditors are hostile to the Gerling plan and contend it threatens efforts to work out a voluntary settlement.

Mr. Gerling, owner of the Gerling insurance group and 51.4-per cent shareholder in the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt, made his proposal in private last week, but details leaked out over the weekend. Mr. Gerling offered the suggestion as an alternative to the compensation scheme presented on Oct. 9 by a neutral mediator Guenter Vogelsang.

The Gerling plan would offer the same compensation quotes to Herstatt creditors as envisioned by Mr. Vogelsang—45 per cent to domestic banks, 55 per cent to foreign banks and West German community governments, and 65 per cent to other large depositors. However, Mr. Gerling's contribution to the program would be reduced and he would not pay immediately but in installments spread over 25 months.

As under the Vogelsang proposal, German banks would contribute 115 million marks.

The Gerling contribution to the compensation process, under his plan, would be "up to 300 million marks," including 20.5 million marks he has already paid out in hardship cases. Thus his new contribution would be a maximum 179.5 million marks, down from the 210 million foreseen by Mr. Vogelsang.

Initial reaction from creditors, as well as from bankers, was negative. The Creditors Advisory Committee was quoted in a press report as terming the offer an "impudence."

SEC's Rules on Mutual Funds Are Revised to Aid Investors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced today a major revision of its regulations affecting mutual funds designed to lower the price of fund participation to the average investor and give the funds more operating flexibility.

The SEC said its program was designed to encourage more com-

CNA Backs New Loews Offer

CNA Financial Corp.'s board has voted unanimously to recommend that stockholders accept a revised tender offer by Loews Corp. at reduced prices. Under the new terms, Loews would pay \$5 a share for CNA common, compared with the \$6 proposed earlier, and \$6.75 for the preferred instead of the previous \$8. The offer continues to be conditioned on the tender of at least 20 million shares, which would give Loews control of CNA. The revised version also obligates Loews to purchase directly from CNA \$35 million of a new series of CNA convertible preferred bearing an 80-cent annual dividend rate at the same \$6.75 price. CNA's outstanding series "A" preferred pays a \$1.10 dividend annually.

Trustees Sought for ITT's Levitt

The Justice Department is proposing that a trustee be named to carry out International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s required divestiture of Levitt & Sons Inc. Under a 1971 anti-trust consent decree, ITT was to have divested within three years either Hartford Fire Insurance Co. or three other subsidiaries. ITT has not divested itself of one of the three subsidiaries—Hamilton Life Insurance Co.—but has not divested itself of two others, Levitt, the building firm, and Aris Inc., the car rental company. Thomas Kamper, who heads the anti-trust division, said the order proposed by the Justice Department would empower the trustee to restructure Levitt as an operating company capable of being disposed of by means of a spin-off to or an exchange with ITT's shareholders, a private sale or public offering.

British Auto Exports Rise

British auto industry exports in September rose to \$141.1 million from \$138.3 million a year earlier, while imports rose to \$24.8 million from \$25.7 million, giving the country a \$216.3-million trade surplus in this sector. Although September's auto industry trade surplus was 41 per cent above the year earlier figure of \$24.2 million, the surplus was the smallest for any month since February. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which issues the statistics, said auto industry exports in the first nine months of this year rose to \$1,343 billion, up 15 per cent from \$1,171 billion a year earlier. Imports totaled \$258.7 million, up only 1 per cent from \$257.7 million in the first nine months of 1973. Britain's auto industry surplus through September rose to \$276.1 million, up 28 per cent from \$269.4 million in the first nine months of 1973. The industry is expected to have a record trade surplus of about \$2 billion for all 1974. Nearly all the increase in exports has been due to higher costs.

Teijin Expects New Profit Decline

Teijin Ltd. says its net profit is likely to drop to 3 billion yen (\$6 million) in the half year ending March 31 from 6.5 billion yen in the preceding term. Vice-president Tomoo Takahashi said a press conference the company will cut its dividend for the period to 3.50 yen from 3.75. He said the company, which last Friday reported a 19-per-cent fall in net profit for the six months to end September, is cutting production of nylon by 40 per cent and polyester by 20 per cent. There will be further cutbacks if the textile market remains depressed, he said.

Dow Index Drops Eight, Volume Falls**Threat of Coal Mine Strike Hits Stocks**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The growing likelihood of a U.S. coal strike drove prices sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 8.05 points to 657.23. It was off more than 12 points at its low for the session.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gains throughout the trading day, closing at about 65 to 485. Volume totaled 12.74 million shares, compared with 13.47 million on Friday.

The United Mine Workers broke off negotiations with coal operators late yesterday and no new talks were scheduled during today's stock market session.

Analysts noted little chance for ratification of any settlement before the current contract expires on Nov. 12.

Pittston, the nation's largest independent coal producer, fell a point to 34 1/2.

Pittston reported sharply higher third-quarter per-share earnings, but said results for the fourth quarter were "unpredictable" since the current union contract expires Nov. 12.

North American Coal lost 1 3/4 to 24 1/4.

Motrola surrendered 1 1/8 to 43. The firm said Friday its semiconductor products division would lay off about 3,000 workers worldwide within the next 10 days. Colonial Penn., which reported improved earnings, slumped 1 1/2 to 25 1/4.

Steel industry issues were lower. U.S. Steel fell 1 3/8 to 39 7/8. Republic Steel was 35 1/8, down 5/8. Armco 51 1/8, off 1 3/8, and Bethlehem Steel 27 1/8, down 3/4.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the industry shows its first signs of slowing after a two-year boom, in part because of the growing chance of a coal strike and a possible further decline in new car demand.

In auto stocks, Ford fell 5/8 to 31 1/4. Chrysler was 9 7/8 unchanged, and General Motors was 34, up 5/8. Auto stocks were among the most active on the Big Board.

CNA Financial was the most active issue on the exchange, closing at 4 1/4, off 3/8. A block of 335,000 shares of the issue traded at 4 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.6 to 69.18.

The most active issue was Grant Yellowknife Mines, closing at 15 1/8, up 1/2, on volume of 45,900 shares.

U.K. Bond Index Hits All-Time Low

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Financial Times index of British government bonds closed today at an all-time low of 61.68, down from 62.01 at Friday's close. The index's 1974 high of 60.8 was reached Jan. 2 and its all-time high of 127.4 was reached on Jan. 9, 1939.

It was the 10th consecutive session that the newspaper's bond index has declined. Unsettled issues—bonds with no redemption dates—now yield more than 17 per cent a year.

The undated War Loan 3 1/2 per cent closed at an all-time low of 20 1/8, down 1/8. Its 1974 high is 28 7/8.

The fall in bond prices was attributed to persistent concern about the wage demands of British labor unions, and about how the government will finance its spending plans to be announced in a budget message Nov. 12.

U.S. Slump Is Widening, Buyers Say**As Capacity of Plants Drops in Latest Month**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. business slump spread and deepened in October, corporate purchasing agents said.

Evidence of the slowdown was reported in a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc., a trade group. Among the highlights were:

- New orders and production figures for the month dropped sharply.

- Inventories of purchased materials were liquidated at the steepest one-month rate since November 1971.

- Lead time purchases of production materials narrowed, with purchasing agents becoming "hand-to-mouth buyers."

- Unemployment continued to rise.

On the bright side, the rate of price increases ebbbed for the seventh consecutive month, and more buyers noted price declines in certain commodities, the survey shows.

Plant Capacity

Separately, the economics department of McGraw-Hill Inc. said U.S. industry operated at 81 per cent of capacity in September, unchanged from August but off from 87 per cent in the same 1973 month. The statistics cover manufacturing, mining and utilities.

"A tapering off is likely in the manufacturing," Douglas Greenwood, McGraw-Hill's chief economist, said.

The purchasing managers, in their October survey, said several sectors of the economy were untouched by the slowdown, particularly industries such as chemicals and oil-field equipment. Steel remained generally strong, aided in part by stockpiling in advance of a threatened coal strike.

Lower Output

More U.S. companies, however, reported lower production levels in October than had done so since 1970. But the greatest concern was over new-order figures.

"The 39 per cent saying new orders are worse is the highest to so report since 1953," Edward Andrews, a spokesman, said, while the 11 per cent saying new orders are better is the smallest percentage to so state since 1949."

Production figures are expected to follow the decline in new orders statistics soon if "normal behavior" of the two indicators prevails, Mr. Andrews added.

Of those surveyed, 29 per cent reported lower inventory stocks, reflecting the first inventory liquidation in almost three years. The 17 per cent indicating they added to inventories is the smallest percentage since July 1972, the report said.

"This indicator seems to be behaving as usual," Mr. Andrews asserted. "Inventory accumulations continue to rise after the start of a recession but turn negative some months later, which has now happened."

The inventory liquidation is tied to "the seriousness of the present business slowdown," the duration of which cannot be forecast, the spokesman said.

U.S. Mergers Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Business merger activity dropped off last year, although the number of larger mergers remained about the same, the Federal Trade Commission says. The 2,828 mergers in 1973 constituted a high number, but the total was off by 10 per cent from 1972, the commission reported Friday.

World Trade Said Growing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund said today that world trade continued to grow rapidly in the second quarter of 1974.

Exports rose 15.5 per cent over the previous quarter and imports 12.5 per cent, it said in the November issue of its monthly international financial statistics.

The IMF estimated that exports rose by 49 per cent against the same 1973 quarter to an annual rate of \$750 billion, while imports increased to an annual rate of \$780 billion, 52 per cent higher than the corresponding 1973 period.

The agency said extraordinary rises in dollar values are only to a small degree due to an expansion of trade volume.

The most important factor inflating trade values was the rise of export prices in general and the sharp advance of petroleum and petroleum product prices. In particular, it said, while oil prices had a marked effect on the import figures of industrial countries and of other developed areas.

One additional factor was the decline of the U.S. dollar in the exchange markets during the second quarter which produced a higher valuation of trade transactions denominated in other currencies when expressed in dollars, it added.

GNP Outlook Is Poor

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Industrialized countries will have "a annual gross national product (GNP) growth rate this year of less than one per cent despite a notable improvement in GNP in the United States, Britain and Japan in the second half of this year," the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said today.

It said in its bulletin that this presents a poorer outlook than the middle of this year and is varied over into 1975 in U.S. and West German forecasts.

A forecast of even a modest increase in GNP in West Germany depends on lively growth of private consumption due to fiscal stimuli and increased private investment with easing of monetary policies, it added.

Prospects in the United States are for a slow and uneven recovery from the slump, drop in production in the first quarter of this year, the ECE said.

U.S. house building is in a slump that may last into 1976 while no significant contribution growth can be expected from stock-building, it said.

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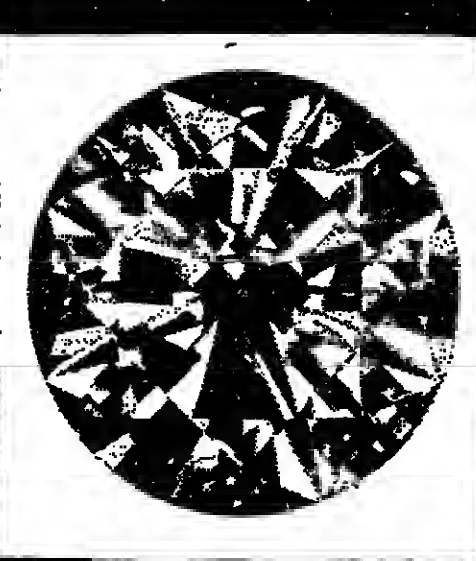
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Figure 1

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Sponholz (1981). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of Singleton and Rossi (1965). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of Zhishen et al. (1999). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total amino acid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Folch et al. (1957). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total mineral content was determined by the method of Ashby et al. (1984). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of Saito and Teraoka (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies

These rates do not take into account bank service charges	5	E	DM	FF	L. L.	Gldr	BF com. Swin	Don. Ex	
Amsterdam	2.6240	0.1490	102.43*	55.905*	39.572*	—	6.9020*	92.33*	44.74

London (x)	2.34375	—	5.9850	10.9725	1656.75	6.13625	89.025	6.6445	13.005
Milan					Closed				
Paris	4.6800	10.9783	182.925*	—	7.0578x	178.65*	12.3225*	104.575*	78.925
Zurich	2.2365	6.6487	110.95*	60.58*	0.4256*	108.10*	7.42*	—	48.1

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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In NFL Activity

Giants Top Kansas City, 33-27

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4 (AP)—Craig Morton surprised the Kansas City defense by leading a third-and-one pass for 51 yards and a touchdown to Joe Davis to give the New York Giants a 27-27 victory yesterday in a game that ended as the Giants reached the Giants' one-hundredth win.

Larry Brown had taken a 15-yard pass from Len Dawson to Owen Sneyd, where safety Chuck Mitchell dumped Brown. The Giants could not get off another play before time ran out.

The clinching touchdown came

No Pay, No Play For WFL Team

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Portland Storm players have voted to stop participating in any more World Football League games until their financial problems are solved.

The players decided not to travel to Orlando, Fla., if the financially ailing WFL went ahead with plans to switch Wednesday's game with the Florida Blazers from here to Orlando.

The Storm players have not received salaries for the past two weeks.

Kilmer Changed His Pattern In Redskins-Packers Game

GREEN BAY, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Kilmer is used to throwing on a moving pocket or out of play-action situations or from semi-rutted called waggles. But not yesterday.

Most of the time when he wanted to throw during the Redskins' 17-6 victory over the Green Bay Packers, he dropped straight back and threw to Taylor for 17 yards. The next play was a repeat to Taylor, good for 17 yards. On the following play, Kilmer hit Grant on a quick pass pattern for the score. That touchdown and Mark Moseley's extra point gave the Redskins the lead, 10-6.

"We didn't change our offense at all from when Sonny was in there," Kilmer said.

"My biggest problem when I try to play the game Sonny does is to go back and set up quickly. I'm not that kind of a quarterback. In the second half, I made up my mind to just let back there and throw it," he said to his teammates, who were concentrating on setting back there quickly.

NFL Standings

NFL Standings

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
American Conference						
Buffalo	7	1	0	.875	183	128
New England	6	2	0	.750	221	134
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	.750	183	128
Cleveland	5	3	0	.625	183	128
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	183	128
Indianapolis	3	5	0	.375	183	128
Atlanta	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Washington	1	7	0	.125	183	128
Philadelphia	0	8	0	.000	183	128

National Conference

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
National Conference						
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Wednesday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Thursday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Friday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Saturday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Sunday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128

Monday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
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Tuesday's Games

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	1	0	.875	183	128
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Diego	6	2	0	.750	183	128
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	183	128
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	183	128
San Diego	3	5	0	.375	183	128
San Francisco	2	6	0	.250	183	128
Los Angeles	1	7	0	.125	183	128
San Diego	0	8	0	.000	183	128



UPLIFTING—Dallas safety Cornell Green grabs St. Louis running back Jim Otis during third quarter of game in Texas. Dallas won, 17-14, on a field goal in final seconds.

A Look at the College Bowl-Game Candidates

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT)—If the bowls picked their teams today, a fair guess for the Orange and Sugar Bowls might be Alabama against Notre Dame in one and Florida against Penn State in the other.

But there are two weeks remaining before the announcements.

If the Heisman Trophy vote took place today, Archie Griffin would probably win hands down. The three remaining games on the ground, in Ohio State's 49-7 victory over Navy won this year's award in 1963.

After Ohio State set a Buckeye record of 644 yards on offense, and Griffin picked up 144 of it on the ground, in Ohio State's 49-7 victory over Navy won this year's award in 1963.

After Ohio State set a Buckeye record of 644 yards on offense, and Griffin picked up 144 of it on the ground, in Ohio State's 49-7 victory over Navy won this year's award in 1963.

Alabama vs. 49ers

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two out of three streaks will be working against the San Francisco 49ers in their game against the Los Angeles Rams tonight.

Coach Dick Nolan's team has lost five straight games since opening the season with two victories, and the Rams have beaten the 49ers in the last eight regular-season meetings between the National Football Conference West rivals.

But the 49ers will have the home field advantage, and all seven previous NFL Monday-night games this year have been won by the home team.

Two young quarterbacks, Tom Owen of the 49ers and James Harris of the Rams, will be starting. Owen, a rookie from Wichita State, made his first NFL start last week and the team had its best offensive game, with 372 yards in a 25-24 loss to Oakland.

Harris made his first start for the Rams two weeks ago and had a sensational day in a 37-14 victory over the 49ers. In his second start, Harris completed only six passes in a 30-13 victory over the New York Jets. The Rams are now 5-2.

Auburn's Defeat

A big surprise changed the thinking in the other major bowl situations as Florida handed Auburn its first defeat of the year, 25-14. Penn State looked like its usual bowl teams with opportunistic defense that beat Maryland, and the Nittany Lions have lost a game each and should become the highest ranked team other than Alabama and Notre Dame to be eligible for the Orange and Sugar Bowls. Each of these bowls has extended an

offer of over half a million dollars to both the Irish and Crimson Tide for a rematch of their Sugar Bowl game last winter.

But the Irish didn't perform much like a bowl team as they fought hard to get away with a 14-8 victory over Navy. Nevertheless, Tom Clements, Notre Dame's quarterback, set an Irish career total offense record of 4,155 yards. His 129 yards against Navy enabled him to break the old mark of 4,111 yards set by George Sipp, one of the most famous of Route Rockers' backs in the 1920s.

Alabama remained undefeated and tied with a 35-0 victory over Mississippi State. It may be coach Paul (Bear) Bryant who dictates the bowl site if his team again meets Notre Dame, because the Crimson Tide has the perfect record while Notre Dame has a loss.

John McKay, the Southern California coach, said after the Trojans were tied by California, 15-15, exactly what he had said after the Trojans lost the season opener to Arkansas—“We stunk.” If they keep it up, somebody is going to believe him.

That put Stanford, a 17-13 victor over Oregon State, into a tie with Southern California for the Pacific-Eight leadership and the run for the Rose Bowl berth. The Trojans and Cardinals meet this week at Palo Alto, Calif.

The West Coast surprise was turned in by Washington, which upset the University of California, Los Angeles, 31-9, and may have knocked UCLA out of the Rose Bowl scene.

In another major upset, Texas beat Arizona State, 31-27, by coming from behind and then holding the ball for all but four plays during the last eight and a half minutes. It was UTEP's first victory over the Sun Devils in 17 years.

Angered by a pass-interference call in Atlanta, the Morehouse College team walked off the field with 6:32 remaining in its game with Clark College Saturday night. Clark was leading, 30-6, at the time and was declared the winner.

Green, McLendon Are PGA Team Champions

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Nov. 4 (NYT)—A consistent winner and a consistent loser, teamed by 19-year friends, Green and McLendon yesterday won the \$250,000 Professional Golfers Association team championship.

For Hubert Green it was his fourth victory of the season and the seventh of his short career. For Benson McLendon, “who kinda lit it totally” in 1970, it was his first victory.

More important than his half of the \$50,000 prize is that, in 1975, McLendon will not need to endure the ordeal of having to qualify every Monday for each tournament he enters. This is a giant step for a player who has won only 69,474 this year; this season he entered 27 tournaments, missed the cut in 11 and failed to qualify for three. Before yesterday, his best finish in 1974 was a tie for 15th in the B.C. Open.

Green and McLendon won by a stroke ahead of two teams tied for second place—Sam Snead and his nephew, J.C. Snead, and Bert Yancey—Ed Snead.

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	PCT	GF	GA
Philadelphia	8	3	1	.740	40	27
N.Y. Islanders	7	2	1	.750	48	25
St. Louis	6	3	1	.667	44	37
N.Y. Rangers	5	4	1	.556	37	34

Division 2

Team	W	L	T	PCT	GF	GA
Chicago	7	3	2	.700	53	29
Vancouver	6	3	1	.667	42	40
St. Louis	5	3	2	.611	40	39
Minnesota	4	3	3	.556	38	34
Kansas City	3	5	3	.389	35	47

Division 3

Team	W	L	T	PCT	GF	GA
Los Angeles	7	4	1	.611	40	30
Montreal	4	4	1	.500	37	33
Detroit	5	5	1	.500	32	47
Pittsburgh	2	5	2	.333	31	37
Washington	1	7	1	.125	21	44

Division 4

Team	W	L	T	PCT	GF	GA
Buffalo	7	3	1	.700	41	37
Boston	4	4	1	.500	48	46
Toronto	3	5	3	.389	40	44
California	1	7	1	.125	28	50

Sunday's Games

Campbell, Migenault).

Winnipeg 11, Michigan 3 (Ketola 2,
Hull 2, Hudberg 2, Spring 2, Johnson,
Ford, Beaudin; Veneruso, McDonald,
Loati).

Edmonton 3, Indianapolis 1. (Ron
Clime 2, Baird; Joe Robertson).

